THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

End of the Danish War—Execution of Polish Chiefs—Cheering News from the New Cotton Fields.

The foreign mails by the *Asia* bring files to the 6th instant. A telegraphic summary of the news by this arrival has been published.

The End of the Danish War—Official Declaration.

The official *Gazette* of Vienna, in its edition of August 2, announces the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace in the following terms:—

"The armistice is signed. The Duchies of Lauenburg, Schleswig, and Holstein have been unreservedly ceded. The rectification of frontier agreed to at the same time has been undertaken in the German interest. Germany owes the realization of one of the most ardent desires of the nation to the union of Austria and Prussia and the victories of their allied armies. Europe is indebted to them for the removal of a cause of dangerous conflicts. The war has not been a war of conquest, nor has it had in view the triumph of imaginary pretensions of nationality, but it has been waged to enforce the justice of positive rights. The war having, conformably with the rules of international law, abolished previous treaties, the success of the Austro-Prussian armies has admitted the possibility of separating the Rhine Duchies from Denmark."

A letter from Vienna of the same date says:—

"Yesterday's sitting of the Conference, at which the peace preliminaries were agreed to, began at 10 A. M., and did not terminate until 2. Its character it was unusually serious, and several other personages of rank were admitted in addition to the regular members. Immediately after the close of the sitting, the Emperor gave audience to Count Rechberg to receive the report of the conclusion of the preliminaries, and at once telegraphed his personal congratulations to the King of Prussia, at Gastein. Messages, in fact, were despatched in all directions conveying the news. It is as follows:—

"VIENNA, August 1.—The *Vorfassung* is informed that an official expose of the preliminaries and the course of the negotiations may shortly be expected from Austria as well as Prussia, and that the results of the conference will be communicated to the various Governments in the form of a circular despatch within the next few days. The same paper states that the recognition of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg as sovereign of the united Duchies has been promised to Denmark as soon as that Prince is declared entitled to the throne by the Federal Diet. It declares, also, that a very brief period only will elapse before the commencement of the definitive peace negotiations, in which men thoroughly acquainted with the subject will be consulted as to the establishment of the strategic frontier, and the regulation of the financial questions involved."

Execution of the Chiefs of the Polish National Government.

M. Traugott, the head of the Polish National Government, together with Krajewski, Pozyski, Zulinski, and Jezioranski, the chiefs of the different departments, were hanged at Warsaw, August 5, on the glacis of the citadel.

The sentences of death passed upon eleven officials of the National Government have been commuted, in some cases to hard labor, and in the others to imprisonment in a Siberian fortress.

Cotton—The Supply and the Prospects.

The cotton news is better; the new fields are yielding handsomely, and the English manufacturers are hopeful. At a meeting of the British Cotton Supply Association, held on the 2d inst., a letter was read from Durban, Natal, enclosing two fine samples of Sea Island cotton, valued at 4s. and 5s. per pound respectively. This description of cotton is said to succeed well, and seemed better adapted to that climate than any other. When planted in a chocolate sand found there, it is very prolific. The writer had some which he expected to begin to pick about the middle of June. The unusually stormy weather which had been experienced had done considerable damage to the crop, but was not likely to discourage planters from increasing the production of cotton. A letter received from Gibraltar represented the cotton in Barbary to be looking well, and that picking will commence towards the end of August. The Moors are beginning to sow cotton in quantities, and seed had been liberally distributed. A letter was read from St. Thomas, West Indies, stating that the young trees and the cotton crops generally are looking unusually healthy, and growing fast. Some sea Island and Egyptian cotton, grown from the seed supplied by the association, has been sold in Liverpool at forty-two pence and thirty-nine pence per pound respectively. The writer states that his crop so far has covered all the expenses incurred in production, and that if the American war continues there will be a large margin for profit. A letter was received, advising the shipment of two bales of cotton from St. Thomas to the association for sale, and enclosing a communication from Yanco, Porto Rico, stating that a quantity has been forwarded as a specimen of the produce of the country. A fine sample of cotton, grown in Antigua from New Orleans seed, was received through the Board of Trade from the Governor of that island, together with a despatch stating that the cotton was grown under unfavorable circumstances, as from the period of planting, three months back, up to the time it was picked, no rain had fallen. The Governor is anxious that the cotton grown on the island shall be fairly tested, in order that if it promise to be remunerative the many estates now lying waste may be placed under cultivation. A letter was read from Upolu, one of the Navigator Islands, enclosing a sample of cotton, and stating that the writer is about to enter into the cultivation, and has obtained land for the purpose, but on the seacoast and inland, which he anticipates will cost from £10 to £15 per acre to clean and plant the first crop. He expects to obtain adequate labor from the natives, and his request to be supplied with seed and a gin, to be paid for out of the produce, was granted.

A despatch forwarded by the Foreign Office was received from the Acting Consul-General at Tabreez, conveying that the high prices of cotton in Europe have given a great impetus to its production in his consular district, and that a considerable quantity has, consequently, been exported to Europe in 1863-64. The total amount may be estimated at from eight thousand to ten thousand bales of one hundred and sixty pounds each. Nearly double that quantity was exported to Russia via Tiflis and the Caspian Sea.

The accounts of the growing crop in the Levant continue most favorable. The extent of ground under cultivation is such that nothing is hazarded in putting down the crop of Smyrna, Northern Asia Minor, &c., at 200,000 bales; that of Adana, Syria, &c., at 100,000; and that of European Turkey and Greece at another 100,000; in all, for the whole of the Turkish dominions and Greece, 400,000 bales, of 54 cwt. each. This is taking for granted that the present promise will be realized. It is well to add that the danger which was most to be dreaded, viz., that of locusts, is now no longer a source of anxiety. Unpropitious weather may cause damage, but not to any very important extent. There are no fears of inundations. Of the above 400,000 bales, probably one-half will be of superior staple, assimilating to American, and worth, in the present state of the market, 20d. or more. The cotton will begin to arrive in market in October next; in November and December large quantities will have come forward; and as doubtless there will be great anxiety to push shipments, perhaps 50,000 bales will be on their way to Liverpool and the continent by the 1st of January, 1865.

All these are interesting facts for the Rebels of the South to consider.

The London *Times* remarks, editorially:—

"It is satisfactory to find that the enormous sum which we are now called upon to pay for cotton does at least serve to bring us something like our old supplies. The quantities imported have increased from 1,052,000 cwts. in the first six months of 1862, and 2,134,000 cwts. in the same period of 1863, to 3,547,000 cwts. in the first half of this year, and the increase in the month of June is in a still greater proportion. We received last June 790,304 cwts., against 457,732 cwts. in June last year; and, remembering that the great importation of cotton always takes place in the latter half of the year, the total imported in 1864 will, we may hope, bear a fair proportion to the ten million hundred-weights we received in the height of our trade with America. This great increase has not, however, as yet checked the importation of other textile materials. We have imported 873,673 cwts. of flax in the first half of this year, against 466,304 cwts. in the first half of 1863.

"It is a striking instance of the economy of our manufactures that the countries which send us the largest supplies of raw cotton are the greatest consumers of our manufactured goods. Out of the 800,000,000 of yards of cotton piece goods exported, British India takes 220,000,000, and Turkey and Egypt together take 174,000,000 of yards. The cost of carriage of the raw material here, and of the manufactured goods back, is more than compensated by the difference in the cost of manufacture. The United States continue in spite of the war to be our best customers for linen goods; and, indeed, our exports to the United States have on the whole been but slightly affected."

THIRD EDITION.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

History of the Army this Week.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—To-day's *Chronicle* publishes the following special correspondence:—

CITY POINT, Va., August 18.—In yesterday's despatch I should have mentioned the death of Colonel Craig, 105th Pennsylvania, commanding the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps. He was killed while gallantly leading a charge on Tuesday last.

His fall at the head of the column threw it for a brief period into disorder, during which time we lost a number of our men by their being taken prisoners. Speedily rallying, however, the enemy were driven from their rifle-pits, and it is reported that some of our men were recaptured by the 10th Corps.

It is still a debatable point whether we surprised the enemy by falling upon him unawares or whether he surprised us most by his ample preparations to receive us. Our movements as to our destination were well covered, but Rebel shrewdness broke the covering, for, on the day the troops embarked, twenty-four Rebel scouts were watching every movement from a large white building, known as the Harrison House, lying below City Point, north of the James.

Information of their movements was given, and by throwing pickets across the river the party probably would have been captured, but they remained undisturbed until our fleet of transports began to move, when one by one, at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes, they galloped away towards the enemy on our approach.

The latest news I hear from Deep Bottom is brought by General Barlow, who arrived at 3 P. M. yesterday. He reports things progressing favorably—our forces within seven miles of Richmond, and holding a better position than the Rebels. Our losses are somewhat heavy, but do not exceed those of the enemy.

The losses of the 10th Corps are about 1000; those of the 2d Corps will reach 2300. 500 more of the sick and wounded of the 2d Corps arrived at City Point yesterday.

When the Sanitary Commission tug *Governor Curtin* left Deep Bottom at noon yesterday, the hospitals were filled to overflowing.

Numerous amputations had been made, and the patients generally were cheerful. There seemed to be a lack of surgical aid. If so, it was certainly only temporary, for there is an abundance here.

Brigadier-General Chambliss (Rebel) was wounded, and died within our lines yesterday. He was a brave, reckless fellow, fought hard, and though repeatedly summoned to surrender, stubbornly refused to do so, and not until he had wounded four men was he killed.

It is generally believed that another Rebel officer of a similar rank (Brigadier-General Gherardie) fell in the same fight. We have on the ordnance wharf here one siege gun, with thirty boxes of ammunition, taken from the Rebels on Tuesday, all bearing the Richmond brand, and the *John A. Warner* takes down the river to-day three huge rudely mounted pieces, 8-inch bore, and a kind of cross between a mortar and howitzer—efficient, I should judge, in delivering grape and canister at short range.

These had been spiked, and were captured by our men between Deep Bottom and Jones' Landing, south of the James.

We had a severe but welcome and refreshing thunder-shower yesterday, lasting from 4 to 7 P. M., and the atmosphere to-day is delightful.

NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., 8 o'clock A. M, August 18.—I have this morning returned from the 5th and 9th Corps, where, in company with Captain Halloway, of the 4th Division, 5th Corps, I have been witnessing rather an unusual exhibition. At precisely 1 o'clock this morning, the enemy opened with artillery and mortars in front of the 5th, 9th, and 18th Corps. The firing continued rapid for nearly two hours, the Rebels having things about their own way.

Very little of our artillery was brought into action, and but comparatively few mortars. Their firing both from mortars and artillery was far superior to any I have seen from them. What our casualties are I have not yet learned, but presume they are few.

Refreshing thunder-showers visited this section every day this week, and welcome visitors they are too. A race between two horses from the 9th Corps came off yesterday afternoon, a short distance from General Warren's headquarters. One was the property of Colonel Thomas, the officer who took a trip to Petersburg not long since, and, like the Colonel in his brilliant excursion, came out ahead.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, August 18, 6 A. M.—Night attacks have been of such frequent occurrence during the present campaign, that descriptions of them have become a thrice-told tale. At 2 A. M. began, and for two hours continued, one of the severest cannonadings we have had. In point of severity it nearly approached that following the mine explosion. The enemy was the attacking party, and very soon the cannonading was quite general along our line.

Taking into account the hour, the moon shining dimly through a film of clouds, the reverberating roar of commingled cannon and musketry, the lightning-like flashes from the bursting shells, and hissing and crashing of the scattered fragments, and, though a thrice-told scene, it was one that never can be fully and perfectly described. The desultory firing is still kept up as I write. The enemy failed totally in the assault. Our men stood up magnificently to their work. Thus far our loss has been very light.

Brigadier-General Bartlett, commanding 3d Brigade, 1st Division, has gone home on sick leave. This is his first absence since entering on this campaign, although wounded twice in battle and having a good portion of the time been unfit for active service.

A shower to-day and one yesterday are the only two events of the past two days worthy of special mention.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

NEAR NEW MARKET, NORTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER, August 17.—The only thing of general interest that has transpired in Hancock's front to-day has been the burial of the dead under flag of truce. The dead belonging to both parties had remained since yesterday between the first line of rifle-pits, which we captured from the enemy, and which we hold, and the second line, which our troops retired from, until to-day, when General Hancock sent a note, under flag-of-truce, addressed to the commanding officer of the Rebel forces in front, suggesting that a truce should be arranged under which the killed on both sides between the lines could be buried. Major Mitchell, Senior Aid-de-Camp to General Hancock, was the bearer of the flag.

He was met by Captain Span, of the Rebel General Field's staff, and, after one or two preliminary interviews, it was arranged that two hours would be devoted to the pious purpose of burying the dead—from 4 till 6 o'clock this afternoon. And so the dead were buried near Fussell's mills.

Each party buried its own dead. Ours numbered about thirty. The enemy's loss was greater than ours at this point, in consequence of the repeated attempts on his part to retake the works. All the wounded had been removed, for none were found upon the field. The Rebel General Geary was present at this interview, besides a number of officers on both sides.

GENERAL CHAMBLISS' REMAINS.

We exhumed the remains of General Chambliss, delivered them over to his friends, and from the enemy in return we received the body of Colonel Plimpton. It was ascertained that the Rebel Colonel Gherardie, killed by our forces yesterday, had just been appointed Brigadier-General, in consideration of important service rendered during the assault by Burnside on Petersburg, on the 30th July.

A 6 P. M. the truce was ended, and the officers from both sides retired within their respective lines.

Colonel Chaplin, of the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, was killed to-day on the skirmish line. Matters in this immediate vicinity remain in statu quo.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Rebels Again Advancing.

BATTLE AT CEDAR CREEK.

Averill at Martinsburg.

EXCITEMENT IN HAGERSTOWN.

Government Property Removed to that Point.

Special to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The *Star* has the following:—HAGERSTOWN, Md., August 18.—Considerable excitement exists here, owing to conflicting reports from the valley. A fight is said to have taken place on Tuesday, at Cedar creek, between Sheridan and a considerable body of the enemy, in which we are reported to have captured five hundred Rebels. No details of the battle have reached here.

Averill holds Martinsburg yet, and at the latest advices the Rebels had made no demonstrations against him, and it was believed that no considerable body of the enemy is moving in that direction, the main Rebel force having apparently started in quest of Sheridan.

All Government property at Martinsburg has been removed to a safe place, and Assistant Quartermasters Brown and Wray have reached here with their stores and trains, where they have established their headquarters for the present.

The return of quartermasters' teams to this place has caused much uneasiness among Union men, and many are making preparations for another skedaddle.

The stage, with the mail and passengers, which left here this morning at 7 o'clock, has returned, having deemed it prudent not to cross the river at Williamsport.

A train of about fifty wagons belonging to the Post Quartermaster at Martinsburg is now passing through Hagerstown; and an ambulance load of wounded from the hospitals of Martinsburg has also reached here. These were not wounded, however, in any recent engagement.

GENERAL A. J. SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

Battle of Hurricane Creek.

DEFEAT OF REBEL FORREST.

Handsome Union Victory.

MEMPHIS, August 19.—On the 13th General Smith's command, consisting of one brigade of infantry and two of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Forrest's command, who held a partially fortified position on Hurricane creek, Mississippi.

After a short but sharp fight the Rebels were dislodged and obliged to retreat, leaving fifty dead on the field. Our loss was not over forty killed and wounded. General Washburne has issued an order regulating the prices of provisions, in consequence or the extortionate prices demanded by the dealers.

THE GUERILLA WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Defeat of Johnson's Gang.

GENERAL ALVIN P. HOVEY WINS A VICTORY.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 19.—A despatch to General Carrington from General Hovey, commanding the forces sent in pursuit of Adam Johnson's guerillas, says that he had reached Morgandield, had captured a few prisoners, and had scattered the balance of the guerillas in all directions. General Hovey levied an assessment on the disloyal citizens of Union county, Ky., for $12,000, to cover damages sustained by the Government.

Escape of the "Tallahassee" from Halifax.

UNION GUNBOATS CLOSE UPON HER.

HALIFAX, August 20.—The pirate *Tallahassee* sailed at 2 o'clock this morning, going eastward. The gunboat *Pontotoc* arrived at 6 o'clock, having been detained by a heavy fog. She sails immediately in pursuit. Another American steamer is signalled to the westward.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Cause Fast Failing from Exhaustion.

THE DUTY OF THE NORTH.

The Reinforcement of the Union Army.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE REBELLION.

Letter from General Seymour, Lately a Prisoner of War.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1864.—I have just received the following most interesting letter from General Seymour, lately released from "under fire" at Charleston. As an old West Point officer, with General Anderson at Sumter, and stationed many years in the South, he knows the Southern people well. He is a brave, true soldier, devoted to the Union, and, although, at the time of the unfortunate battle in Florida, he was accused of lukewarmness by those ignorant of his character, he has proved, by his action on many a battle-field, as well as by his plucky talk to the Rebels at Gordonsville, when captured in May last, that he was every inch loyal to the old flag.

Yours, &c.,

W. E. D., Jr.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., August 15, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, who her from be jails of Charleston or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The Rebel cause is fast falling from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Governor Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reserved Militia of Georgia":—

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen'l Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal general upon our soil.

"But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of General Johnston. * * * * And it becomes my duty to call forth *every man* in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defense of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

"If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which General Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat, with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

"If General Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined."

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James! and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one Rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow-prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:—

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are sick-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud, and by chicanery, this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, and of sheer depletion it must end before long. We have had enough of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows, and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own poitical ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed, and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn), that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses.

Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President. If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected.

In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South; that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform; and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp-post in front of his own presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves there can be but one result. *What we now need is men*—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies—but MEN—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privilege.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, Why do we not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is disproportionably less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal; *it will submit* to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the summer's campaigns. If Sherman had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy from which she could never rise.

What folly then to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there! What weakness to think we can not conquer the South! Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work,—and the Rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and the advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am,

Very truly yours, T. SEYMOUR,
Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 75. Noon, 80. One P. M., 81. Wind, E. by S.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The United States steam transport *Atlantic*, from Fortress Monroe, with 410 sick and wounded soldiers on board, arrived at this port last night. The men were transferred to a steam-tug, taken up the Schuylkill, and landed below Gray's Ferry bridge, from whence they were conveyed to the several hospitals. During the trip up three deaths occurred on board; one, George Webb, Co. F, 91st Penn. Vols., the other two unknown. The transports *D. Molay* and *George D. Leary* left Fortress Monroe at the same time, the former of which arrived here this morning, and pulled in at Callowhill street wharf. She brings 217 sick and wounded colored troops, and 15 officers. The *De Molay* is officered as follows:—Jos. Seaverns, Surgeon in charge; P. D. Leys, Acting Assistant Surgeon and Executive Officer; Wm. Eddy, George Kellogg, and R. J. P. Goodwin, Acting Assistant Surgeons U. S. A.; A. P. Cate and Thomas James, Hospital Stewards.

Among the colored troops were the following belonging to the 43d Regiment, recruited in Philadelphia:—

Jesse J. Winters, F	Lewis Morton, F
William Jones, F	Robert Miller, D
David White, E	Frank Parker, C
Reuben Peters, B	Wesley Handy, B
Richard Banks, D	Morton Burbank, D
Wm. Jones, F	Reuben Rose, E
Wm. H. Smith, F	

The officers on board were named as follows:—Colonel J. B. Gould, 39th Massachusetts, late commander Camp Stanton, Harrisburg; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Green, 127th Pennsylvania; Major Daniel Chaplin, 1st Maine Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Wilson, 8th Penna. Cavalry; Major W. A. Corie, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Major H. L. Patten, 20th Massachusetts; Captain J. H. Hazel ine, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Adjutant Isaiah Frear, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Adjutant M. H. Ward, 24th United States Colored; Adjutant E. E. Church, 39th United States Colored; Lieutenant E. Mallory, 24 Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieutenant J. E. Anderied, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieutenant R. W. Tyler, 1st United States S. S.; Lieutenant James A. Arbuthnot, 127th U. S. Colored; Lieutenant Andrew Neilly, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Corporal Robert J. Marsh, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

FIRING UPON THE "MAJOR REYNOLD."—In her last trip from the extensive camp-meeting near Salem, New Jersey, near the mouth of Salem creek, the attention of the passengers on this boat was arrested by the heavy splashing of the water around, which was ascribed to the presence of large fish. A peculiar hissing sound accompanying the display within a few feet of the boat aroused them to the unpleasant conviction that the splashing was caused by shell falling in the water. The captain interpreted it as a signal to return to the fort. He accordingly turned the boat, and just outside the mouth of the creek was met and boarded by a boat from a gunboat lying near. The Captain of the gunboat ordered the *Major* back to the fort, to be searched for a missing Rebel officer from among a company brought down from Philadelphia. Subsequently it was ascertained that the prisoner had escaped before leaving the city. In the pursuit, the gunboat fired four shots—three of them over the *Major*, and one at her. The Captain stated that the last shot fired was meant to hit her, and it shows the accuracy of their gunnery that the shell passed but a few feet from the wheel-house of the boat. Had the shell struck and exploded, the consequences must have been disastrous, as there was a large number of people on board, returning from camp meeting.

FIRES.—The roof of the dwelling No. 1345 Chesnut street was partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, and some household goods were damaged by water. The house is occupied by Mrs. Sarah Crabb.

At the same time the roof of No. 11 S. Broad street was also partially destroyed. This dwelling is occupied by Mr. A. T. Lane. William Berman, an employee at the Mint, was thrown from a ladder and severely injured about the ankles, while endeavoring to stay the flames.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—George Brotherton was held in $1500 bail to answer at Court, yesterday, by Alderman White, on the charge of committing an assault and battery upon Christopher Morris, having struck him in the face with a black jack. Morris was charged with insulting the brother of Brotherton while in New York.

AWAITING TRIAL.—Francis McKeever, charged with the murder of Joseph McMaster, and who was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital with a wound in the hip, received during the fight on board the *Lady Pell*, has so far recovered as to enable him to walk to prison, where he is now incarcerated, awaiting his trial.

DROWNED.—A boy named Herbert Murdoch, five years of age, fell overboard from a vessel anchored at Beverly, N. J., yesterday, and was drowned. The father of the boy vainly endeavored to save him from a watery grave. His body has not yet been recovered.

NEW FERRY BOAT.—A new ferry boat for the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company is about to be built at Cooper's Point. The boat will have a length of deck of 182 feet, and a width of 48 feet. She will be driven by an engine of 32 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke.

THE PEACH CROP.—The quantity of peaches brought last week from Delaware to this city over the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad amounted to thirty-five thousand baskets daily.

RECOVERED.—The body of John Mulhrens, aged eight years, residing back of No. 2035 Cathedral street, and who was drowned in the Schuylkill yesterday, at Coates street wharf, has been recovered.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.—This evening an adjourned meeting of firemen, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the reception of the 23d Regiment, Birney's Zouaves, will be held at the Perseverance Hose House.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Edward Black and James Lagart were arrested by Officer Suart, at Second and Arch streets, yesterday, on the charge of passing counterfeit money. They were held for a hearing by Alderman Welding.

FAST DRIVING.—George Thomas was arrested at Sixth and Chesnut streets yesterday by Officer Stearns, for fast and reckless driving. He was held in $400 bail to answer by Alderman Jones.

ABOUT TO DEPART.—To-day, at 12 o'clock, the officers of the *New Ironsides* are ordered to report at the Navy Yard. The vessel will probably leave on Monday.

BASE BALL.—This afternoon at 2½ o'clock the return match between the Keystone and Camden Clubs will take place at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—William R. Cory was arrested at Front and Market streets yesterday, by Officer Dever, on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—The work of putting the arches of the Chesnut street bridge over the Schuylkill in place will soon be commenced. The stone work is so far advanced as to allow the progress of this work.... The double track of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad is now completed to within six miles of the Susquehanna river.... The festival held on Thursday afternoon in behalf of the St. John's Orphan Asylum yielded several thousand dollars.... The gunboat *Gianeus*, for some time under repair at the Navy Yard, goes into commission to-day.

THE $50 GREENBACK.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Young Tibbets, with a joyous air,
Exclaims: "Hurrah for Uncle Sam!"
He is, I safely can declare,
The best and worthiest of men:
At least I never saw a better.
For soon as e'er I did unfold,
Just now, his latest written letter,
I did this Greenback's face behold;

'Tis fifty dollars; once a neat
Sum upon which my friend might dine,
In rose style, and then complete
Our revel with segars and wine!
Yet, when the festive scene is done,
And my late dreams next morning flee,
What can I show that I have won,
My Greenback in exchange for thee?

This sum would buy a jeweled ring,
But that would be a very small,
Easily lost, or stolen, thing,
And of no real use at all.
Ah! now I guess what purchase shows
The best, yet has more use than show;
And, for some well-made new style clothes
To HASSETT'S Tower I'll gaily go.

We are selling Summer stock at *old prices*, much *below present cost* of same goods. TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market Street. BENNETT & CO.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Calculations, &c., at Crittenden's Commercial College, No. 637 Chesnut street, corner of Seventh. No Vacations. Students instructed at such hours as best suit their convenience. Telegraphing taught by one of the best of pratical operators. Catalogues for the last year, containing the names of nearly five hundred students, terms, &c., may be had gratis, on application.

MOSQUITO NETS, all the patent frame, or any other net, made to fit the bedstead, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, August 20.

There is less activity in the Stock Market this morning, and the market is dull, but steady. Government bonds continue in good demand, and prices have again advanced, with sales of 5-20s at 104½; 7-30s at 106¼, and 6s of 1881 at 103.

Railroad shares are without any material change. Reading sold at 68½@68¾; Beaver Meadow at 94; Mine Hill, 63; North Pennsylvania, 34½; Catawissa preferred at 41¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 35½; 74 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 47 for Little Schuylkill; 49 for Long Island; and 22½ for Catawissa common.

Coal Oil stocks are steady at about former rates, with sales of Rock Oil at 5½; Organic, 4½; Dalzell, 8½; Perry, 6½; and Densmore, 12¾@12¾.

The Board of Directors of the Rock Oil Company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. (twenty cents per share) on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the Company for July, payable on and after the 20th instant, free of State tax.

Bank shares continue firm at about former rates; 133 was bid for Philadelphia; 304 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 28¾ for Mechanics'; 47 for Girard; 80 for Western; 27½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 55 for Corn Exchange.

Passenger Railway shares are dull; 73½ was bid for Second and Third, 69½ for Chesnut and Walnut, and 24½ for Arch Street.

By order of Sec'y Fessenden, the coupons due on the 1st of November on the 5-20 loan, and the coupons on the 10-40 loan due on the 1st of September, will be paid on presentation, without abatement of interest, by Archibald Maintyre U. S. Mint.

In Gold there is very little doing, and prices are rather lower, opening at 256½, advanced and sold at 256¾ at 11 o'clock, 256½ at 12, and 256¾ at 1½ o'clock.

The demand for money is limited, and the rates remain about the same as last quoted. Loans are plenty on call at 6 per cent.; best paper is selling at from 7@9 per cent.

A despatch from Washington this morning says, supplies of the new 7-30 Treasury notes were sent yesterday to the Assistant Treasurers of Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. This will cause no interruption in filling the subscriptions heretofore made.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 20.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R.	68⅛	100 sh Corn Exch.	56
100 sh do	68⅛	100 sh do	56
100 sh do	68⅜	300 sh do	57
355 sh Phila. & Oil Creek	3⅜	200 sh do	57
400 sh Egbert Oil	3½	100 sh do	57
400 sh do	3⅝	300 sh Bull Creek	3
100 sh do	3⅝	200 sh Union Petro	19
273 sh do	3⅝	100 sh Dunmore	12½
600 sh do	3⅝	200 sh do	12⅝
200 sh do	3⅝	200 sh do	12⅝
1250 sh do	3⅝	300 sh Mc Clintock	3
900 sh do	3⅝	300 sh McClintock	3
100 sh Clinton Coal	1⅝	100 sh do	3
500 sh Rhye Island	1 14	500 sh Maple Shade	18
200 sh do	1⅛	200 sh Reeder Oil	5⅝
500 sh Dalzell Oil	8	400 sh S. Side Oil	3
200 sh do	8¼	500 sh Curtis Oil	1⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U. S. 6s, '81	106	200 sh Rock Oil	5¼
$2500 U. S. 5-20s	104⅛	100 sh Perry	6½
$5000 7-30 Treasury notes	106⅛	100 sh Jersey	9½
$200 City 6s, new	100	200 sh do	9⅝

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers Out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal Arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

The movement on the north bank of the James river is attended with that success which is usually accorded to operations prosecuted rapidly, and with vigor and prudence. We observe, from the general features of the plan, as developed, that General Grant desires the destruction of Fort Darling, and of the railroad connecting Richmond with Petersburg, which is the *termini* of five other roads, several of which are now of great use to the Rebels. If the design be anything more than a feint, it will force General Lee to choose between two evils—the loss of the Rebel capital or the loss of his main depot of supplies at Petersburg.

The siege of the latter place proceeds as usual, and although the city is not thoroughly invested by our forces, yet it is so beleaguered that the garrison cannot muster either force or courage enough to raise the siege by driving our troops away. At the same time Grant's army is large enough to besiege one and advance upon the other, and possibly assault it. It is now believed that the Dutch Gap canal can be finished in a short time, when our fleet and army can co-operate in the reduction of Fort Darling.

General Wheeler's raid upon General Sherman's only line of communication with his supplies and his Government was well devised, but, unlike some other military departments formerly, we find troops at all exposed points, and in sufficient force to repulse the raiders. So General Sherman cannot be injured seriously by any fire in the rear.

General Smith has whipped Forrest again. This is the way to work. The Rebels were dislodged and beaten from a fortified position on Hurricane creek, Mississippi, on the 13th instant, and lost heavily in the fight. Honest and earnest leaders, like A. J. Smith, always move to victory.

The guerillas under General Adam R. Johnson, who have been operating in Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and Indiana, so extensively of late, have been defeated and dispersed at or near Morganfield, Kentucky, by General Alvin P. Hovey. If General Hovey has command in Kentucky very long, it will be just worth a man's life to be a guerilla for a single week.

General Early has been keeping up such a bold front in the Shenandoah valley that our leaders there seem to think he has been largely reinforced. General Sheridan has retired to Berryville, seven miles northeast of Winchester, and is concentrating his forces for either an attack or an advance. If Mr Jefferson Davis told the truth a day or two ago, when he said that Grant had lost more men in this campaign than Lee had in his army, the Lieutenant-General ought to take Richmond at once. Davis intimated that Lee had but sixty thousand men. A considerable portion of this army is dead or *hors de combat*, and thirty thousand or more are with Early in the Shenandoah valley. Now we take from this, that either Grant must be operating against ten thousand men with one hundred and twenty-five thousand, or else Mr. Jefferson Davis is an atrocious liar.

THE ULTRA PEACE MEN. WHAT DO THEY WANT?

Will the ultra peace men of the North tell the people fairly and squarely who and what they are? To be simply in favor of peace is to be quite undistinguished, since all the people, of all parties and sections, are for peace. What kind of a peace, then, is it that the radical peace men are for? They might reply that they favor an honorable peace. But before that can be intelligible, they must say what they mean by that adjective. What they may consider honorable may be held by others, quite as free and as competent to judge of the matter as themselves, eminently dishonorable. Hence it is important that they should define their position more distinctly, or, in other words, describe what kind of a peace they regard as honorable, and would accept.

If we may infer their intention from the declarations of their recognized leaders—men like the Woods, of New York, Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Reed, of Pennsylvania—the conclusion would be that the ultra peace men are for ending the war even on the basis of a permanent separation of the States, and other such conditions as the Rebel leaders may choose to dictate, if no better terms can be obtained. But that is not the sort of settlement of this civil war which any considerable part of the people of the loyal States will be likely to consent to in any extremity; and hence, no doubt, the views of the radical peacemakers are not unequivocally avowed. In a speech made at Dayton, Ohio, on the 13th, Vallandigham characterized war Democrats as no better than Lincoln men, and in this connection said:—

"I think we will put forward a peace candidate. Why not? Suppose we were to nominate a war Democrat, pledged to prosecute the war; in what respect would such a ticket be better than the Lincoln ticket? You would have all the evils of the war still to press you down, increased taxes, drafts, and the slaughter of your sons. What would you gain by his election over that of Lincoln? You say that he would not interfere with the negroes South. Well, that is no consideration with me. What do we care for the negroes down South when our own liberties and lives are at stake? We want a man who will try compromise in the settlement of our national difficulties; and such a man hundreds and thousands of Republicans are looking for. If they want a war man, they have as good a one as they could get in the person of Lincoln. I would as soon be drafted under him as under a War Democrat."

This is not very clear, but there is some meaning in it that may be discerned. Opposition to the war is plainly enough expressed; and although Mr. Vallandigham does not state explicitly what kind of an adjustment of the difficulty he designs or would assent to, he lets us know that the means by which he expects to reach some species of pacification is "compromise!" Now, we would like the speaker just quoted to say what there is, in his judgment, to compromise. It surely is not the National Constitution. That never was, and is not now, the cause of the war, and is not an impediment to a peace on the basis of a return of the seceded States to their allegiance to the General Government.

But if there were any constitutional questions or differences to be compromised, the compromise could not regularly be made, save in the mode and by the authorities designated by the Constitution itself, for its own amendment. But, then, what is the use of hoping for any conclusion of the war by negotiation, except on the condition of a recognition of the independence of the so-called Confederate Government? Did not Jefferson Davis very recently say as much to Colonel Jaques at Richmond? In the recently published report of their conversation, the following emphatic passage occurs:—

Colonel Jaques to Davis:—"Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your Government and ours is narrowed down to this—Union or disunion?"

"Yes; or, to put in other words—Independence or subjugation."

"Then the two Governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and the suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace, and have it on such terms as they like?"

"I don't understand you. Be a little more explicit."

"Well, suppose the two Governments should agree to something like this:—To go to the people with two propositions, say, peace with disunion and Southern independence—and peace, with Union emancipation, no confiscation and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes' or 'No' on these two propositions, at a special election within sixty days. If a majority vote disunion, our Government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority vote Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two Governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant meanwhile agree to an armistice. This would shake the sword; and if once sheathed it would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

Such avowals as the above of Southern sentiment with regard to the determination of the Rebels to submit to no peace except on the basis of separation, ought, we think, to silence all those miserable demagogues who are prating about the possibility of ending the war short of a permanent dissolution of the Union. They know and must feel, even while they advocate an effort for a peace that shall bring the revolted States back into the Federal fold, that the thing is now absolutely impracticable; and therefore they should be ashamed to seek imposing an idea on the people which they regard as incapable of realization. Mr. Davis, to be sure, is not the whole South. But he is a man of rare sagacity, fully understands the sentiment of a vast majority of the people whom he represents as the Chief of the Rebel Government, and is not likely to assert that sentiment as positively as he has done without feeling and knowing himself to be fully warranted by the fact. Let, then, the peace men of the North be henceforth silent unless they are willing to accept such a peace as Jefferson Davis will grant.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros. have sent us a new novel, entitled "Flirtations in Fashionable Life," which is creating quite a sensation at present. It is well written, and will no doubt meet with a heavy sale.

The same house has favored us with *Harper's Magazine* for September, which is the best number of this excellent magazine that we have seen for a year past.

CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

To the Board of Directors:—

Gentlemen:—Accompanied by Nathan T. Mitchell and son, of Howard, Centre county, Pennsylvania, I lately made a survey and examination of twenty-eight tracts of land belonging to your Company, and situate in Clinton and Centre counties, Pennsylvania, containing between thirteen and four ten thousand acres. The lands commence at the Susquehanna River, near the mouth of the Sinnemahoning, and extend South nearly to the lands of the Snow Shoe Land Association, being bounded on the west by the Beadinot lands belonging to the City of Philadelphia. The head waters of Beech Creek and Jew's Run, Burn's Run, Perry's Run, and Spruce or Field's Run, rise in, and pass through the lands, thus affording facilities for getting out the timber. The timber in some parts has been destroyed by fire, but, on other tracts, viz., the William P. Brady, Henry Goodheart, John Young, Flavel Ross, Daniel Smith, Joseph J. Wallis, James Black, James Tower, John Dewart, Wm. Dewart, Wm. Gray, Robert Gray, Robert Brady, Henry Donley, John Kidd, Thomas Grant, Charles Goslin, Henry Sneller, William Cook, John Boyd, William Wilson, containing nearly ten thousand acres, we found abundance of white and yellow pine, hemlock, oak, maple, and birch, of fine quality and handy to market, and sale at low at good prices. Coal exists in abundance all through these lands; it has been successfully mined on the Snow Shoe lands, immediately south of your, for the past four years; has been found of superior quality for steam and gas purposes, and commands ready sale. There are also large quantities of iron ore and fire clay, which are daily becoming more important and valuable. A large portion of the land (say seven thousand acres) is of excellent quality for farming purposes, being well watered; the balance is stony and not adapted for agricultural purposes, but abounds in minerals. At Chesnut Corner we found the coal veins cropping out on the sides of the mountain on the Susquehanna, and I must say equal to any in the Snow Shoe region. On the Goodheart and Young tracts is an abundance of the finest hemlock of great value, plenty of conglomeration—the sure indication of coal. At the foot of these tracts on Burn's Run we found maple, locust, and scattering, enormous white pine. This is a splendid mineral tract, with an abundance of timber on hand for mining purposes; easy access to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the distance being but one and a half miles, with little or no grade; the coal here is all above water level; there will also be found two veins of iron ore. On the Withington and Wallis tracts the timber is principally chesnut; on the Shaffer and Brady tracts we found a dense forest of splendid hemlock; in localions of four, if not five coal veins, and two of iron ore, one of the latter above the coal and the other below. In conclusion, I would say that on a large quantity of land like the Clinton Coal Company's it is difficult to do justice; the quantity of timber is far greater than the most accurate judges could estimate; scattered as it is over an immense territory, no one could possibly make a calculation as to its value. The timber on Beech Creek is in some places entirely white pine, in others runs hemlock mixed; on the Susquehanna tributaries almost entirely hemlock of the finest quality, worth now at Philadelphia from $26 to $30 per one thousand feet. There is also yellow pine and large quantities of oak, all easy of access to market. The farming lands are well watered with never failing streams, and the facilities for getting produce, &c., to market good. Burn's Run has an admirable location; with a bridge at this point where the river is only one hundred and seventy-five yards wide, you reach the north bank, and from thence it is but one mile to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The cost of this bridge will not exceed $6000, and will give the Company a good market for their coal. Indeed, the railroad company will probably use all the coal mined for some time, and also the refuse timber which can be readily cut into cord wood, thus making available that which is generally suffered to rot on the ground. There is also another valuable improvement destined to be of immense value to your Company, viz., the building of the railroad from the mouth of the Sinnemahoning to Kaithaus, the charter for which has been obtained; this will give the lands of the Clinton Coal and Iron Company a front of nearly eight miles along the Susquehanna, and as far up as Birch Island. No unimproved mineral lands known present greater inducements for improvement than yours, as there is land and coal and facilities for six active mining companies. I also noticed growing wild, and in great profusion, the "Thea-viridis Linn" or Tea Plant, destined at no very future day to prove of great value.

Our survey was commenced on the 6th of June, and concluded August 2, 1864.

I am, very respectfully,
August 12, 1864. Samuel A. Cook.

Garibaldi's First Battle.—The goelette—*Seana Pilla*—remained all night in the situation where she had reposed the previous day. Two barques appeared from the Monte Video side, which Garibaldi persisted in supposing to be friendly, until the red flag had been displayed. This circumstance caused him to set sail, yet still he waited for them. Escape was easy, a fatal confidence blinded him, while the vigilance of genius still kept him on the alert. While in those opposing states of mind, one of the vessels neared the goelette. Our Captain ordered the arms upon deck, and the men to their quarters. Only three sailors could be seen on board the barque. As soon as it approached near enough the deck was at once covered with enemies, who fired into the goelette. Garibaldi resorted to tactics such as an experienced sailor would in such a case assume; but the ship did not obey; the helmsman, Fiorentino, a gallant Italian, fell dead from a musket ball. Meantime, the ship being well manned, fastened itself to the goelette, in order to board, and the crew began to mount. Shot and cutlass disposed of the intruders swiftly and gallantly, Garibaldi's sword clearing its desperate way foremost and truest. He then seized the helm, by which Fiorentino lay a corpse. At that moment a bullet struck him between the ear and the carotid artery, passing to the back of his neck. He fell senseless on the deck. The negroes whom he had liberated, and other sailors with them, hid in the lower parts of the ship, leaving the command to the Italians alone. Those who most valiantly fought were Maurice Garibaldi and one Louis Carnigia, the pilot. The enemy, intimidated by the loss of life among his crew, and the intrepid resistance offered, shoved off.

Thus our hero fought his first battle, won his first victory, received his first wound. As at Aspramonte, his last conflict, he is chief, and amongst the first to fall; as then, his heroic conduct won all who could see how nobly he dared and did.

Married.

GREEN—REBICHON.—On the 18th instant, by Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. THOMAS GREEN to Miss CLAUDINE E. REBICHON, all of Frankford.

PROCTER—PARRY.—On the 18th instant, by Friends' ceremony, at Camden, N. J., in the presence of Mayor P. C. Budd, WILLIAM PROCTER, Jr., of Philadelphia, to CATHARINE PARRY, of Crosswicks, Burlington county, N. J.

SOMERS—YATES.—On the 17th instant, at No. 43 Somerset street, Port Richmond, by Rev. G. W. Brindell, Mr. ALFRED SOMERS to Miss MARY A. YATES, both of Egg Harbor, N. J.

SWOYER—REICHARD.—On Tuesday, August 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, at Wilkesbarre, by Henry Swoyer and Albertine, daughter of John Reichard.

WEBER—KUNKEL.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Kenny, Mr. JOSEPH WEBER to Miss SALLY KUNKEL, both of Philadelphia.

WAMPSHIRE—POSEY.—On the 18th instant, by Rev. Wm. Barns, Mr. JONATHAN WAMPSHIRE, of Berks county, Pa., to Miss ELIZABETH ANN POSEY, of Chester county, Pa. (Montgomery *Ledger* please copy.)

Died.

ALRICH.—On the 17th instant, SAMUEL ALRICH, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Kensington Council, No. 9, of the O. of A. M., and the Order in general, and the members of Mount Vernon Temple of Honor, No. 1, also his fellow workmen at the machine shop, &c., of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1346 Hewson street, below Belgrade, Eighteenth Ward, late Kensington, on Sunday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock.

BILLS.—On the 17th instant, FRANCIS P. BILLS, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Mount Vernon, No. 11, A. . of G. F., and the workmen of Morris & Tasker's foundry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1312 S. Eighth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Burying Ground.

CLINE.—Suddenly, on the 17th, Mr. PHILIP CLINE in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 414 S. Third street, Camden, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. Funeal to proceed to Glenwood Cemetery, by way of Market Street Ferry.

COON.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. RACHEL COON, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Charles McDaniels, Holmesburg, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 9 A. M. To proceed to Frankford Presbyterian Burial Ground.

CREELY.—On Thursday, 18th, after a short illness, George E. Creely, only son of George E. and Joanna E. Creely, aged 15 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 626 N. Sixteenth street, on Monday afternoon, 22d, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CAREY.—At Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa., on the morning of the 19th instant, Dr. SAMUEL CAREY, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on the 21st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHEW.—On the 17th instant, BENJAMIN CHEW, aged 76 years.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday morning next, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, Hermit's lane, Wissahickon. Interment and services to be at St. Peter's church, Third and Pine streets.

FITCH.—On the 18th instant, ANNA A., wife of Mr. Charles Fitch and youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph and Ann Pickering.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 911 N. Thirteenth street, on Monday, 22d instant, at 3 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On the 18th instant, of typhoid fever, ADDIA A., daughr. of Major C. and Lydia A. Johnson, aged 4 years.

We watched her breathings through long nights
And days of anxious woe,
As in her breast the waves of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

Her birth morn came to us so sad
And full of earthly sorrow,
Her weary eyelids closed she had
Another morn than ours.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 914 Rodman street, on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

KIEHL.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. JANE KIEHL, wife of John Kiehl, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 1317 Chesnut street, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. Proceed to Laurel Hill.

LAFFERTY.—On the 18th inst., JOHN LAFFERTY, son of John and Rebecca Lafferty, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Keeling House lane, Hestonville, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Sunday, 21st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OLIVER.—Yesterday, George Astley, younger son of Edward and Helen Oliver, aged 5 years and 5 months.

SMITH.—Near Jenkintown, Pa., on the 18th of Aug., Alfred, infant son of Dr. Henry H. and Mary E. Smith.

THORP.—Killed by the explosion at City Point, Va., August 9th, James Thorp, formerly of Chesnut Hill.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, August 21, Rev. James Clark, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. John Harding in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. S. M. Freeland will preach at Concert Hall to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Public invited. 1t*

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE, SEVENTH Street, above Columbia avenue. Preaching tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. William Latta. All are invited. Seats free.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, PASSYUNK, Rev. A. A. K. Francis will preach tomorrow morning, at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JAMES NEILL WILL PREACH IN Salem M. E. Church, Lombard street, below Broad street, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church (Rev. Dr. Dales), RACE and SIXTEENTH Streets, will be reopened for public worship tomorrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

HALL SIXTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.—Rev. H. S. Hoffman will preach six consecutive sermons on "The Death of Hebrew Worthies." To-morrow evening, 8 o'clock, No 4, "Death of Joshua."

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, FILBERT Street, above Seventeenth. Divine service to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Bishop Stevens will D. V. preach in the morning and Rev. Mr. Reed in the evening.

THE PHARISEE AND PUBLICAN.—REV. Allen Clark on this subject at the Church of the New Testament, Eleventh and Wood Streets, Sabbath, 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The afternoon collection will be in aid of the Chambersburg sufferers. T. H. Stockton taking part in this service.

NOTICE.—MARLTON M. E. CHURCH Excursion to Atlantic City, Tuesday, August 23d.

SEA SHORE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association will give another excursion this season, to Atlantic City, on TUESDAY, August 23. Tickets $1·50. To be procured at the Rooms, No 1023 Chesnut street; Page's, Sixth and Chesnut; Tract Society, No. 929 Chesnut street; and at the boat on the morning of the excursion. Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. Three hundred wounded soldiers in charge of their chaplains, will accompany the excursion. au20-2 mw12 0*

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1864.

HOLDERS of the
OLD CERTIFICATES OF LOAN,
Who subscribed for
CONVERSION INTO THE
"LONG LOAN,"
on leaving them at
THIS OFFICE,
can have the New Certificates the
NEXT DAY.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, a dentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN,
au2-4m* No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE
STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY,
Who is like
"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

Sir:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in two hours, including the Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have fairly met you on your own ground and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a said later article, you will pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now, as you have not confidence to put Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe against Lillie's as a Fire Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open either of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will then open Lillie's Safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, the your wonderful talent in drilling unlined iron shall not be "laid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (as you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their Safe. The following to be the terms and conditions:—

The terms:—Each party shall put in one of the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his condemnation. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Union Exchange Bank in all respects, if you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be yours, if the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure to say the damage done to the safe; and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The conditions:—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $5,000, in two hours, without powder, and with no more noise than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe (costing $1200, against Lillie's, costing $850, on equal terms as a Burglar proof we now offer you one-half more than we ask (should you succeed at all). Shall we have your acceptance?

LEWIS LILLIE & SON
M. C. S. DOLLER, Agent
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—

The purest old
Port,
Sherry, and
Madeira Wines,
Also, fine old Brandies,
for medicinal purposes.
Constantly on hand, by
DAVIS & McHARDY,
Arch and Tenth streets.

F. G. Whitman & Co.,

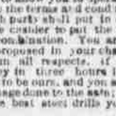
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.

No. 346 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S | PIANOS.



CABINET ORGANS. | PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY.—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,
au17-1m* No. 402 WALNUT Street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

MILITARY NOTICES.

TWELFTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.

Subscriptions to the Bounty Fund can be paid to any member of the Precinct Committee, or at 1006 M. KNOWDEN, Druggist, S. W. corner of Fourth and Noble streets. Also to L. B. ENGELS, treasurer, who with a Committee will be at ALLEGHANY LYCEUM ROOMS, Noble street, above Fourth, every evening, when Precinct Committees are requested to report.

One hundred and thirteen men are required to fill our quota. Let every citizen respond to the call. To the Families Citizens we particularly appeal. Every one in our Ward can give something and if each one subject to draft will give but FIVE DOLLARS, the draft can be avoided. Remember, the time is short.

CHAS. M. WAGNER, President.
L. B. ENGELS, Treasurer.
Thos. H. Connell, Secretary. au19-3t*

EXTRA BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS.

AT THE
MASS MEETING
OF
CITIZENS OF FIFTEENTH WARD,
HELD ON LAST MONDAY EVENING,
It was unanimously

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to pay TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to every man enlisting in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, to the credit of this Ward.

In accordance therewith a Ward Bounty of $25 will be paid to every such recruit, duly enlisted and credited, by ISAAC M. KRUPP, at Provost Marshal's Office, Broad and Spring Garden streets.

H. P. M. BIRKENBINE,
au17 3t Chairman Executive Committee.

UNION LEAGUE
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

In view of the call of the President for five hundred thousand more, we propose to raise a

REGIMENT
FOR
TWELVE MONTHS.

COLONEL HORATIO G. SICKEL
(Late of the Pennsylvania Reserves,)
Has consented to take the command.

All officers desiring to take part in this organization are requested to call on

COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL,
au6-tf No. 1209 WALLACE STREET.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARshal First District, Pa., No. 245 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.

To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrollment, Draft, Exemption Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

By order of the Provost Marshal-General.
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
au12-tf

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE Committee, August 12, 1864.

This office is REMOVED to the southeast corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets.

au13-tf J. G. ROENGARTEN, Treasurer.

SIXTH
UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT.

IN VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S CALL
FOR
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN,

The Military Committee of the Union League have made Arrangements with

COLONEL HORATIO G. SICKEL,
LATE OF THE
Third Pennsylvania Reserves

and with other officers of that Veteran Corps, to recruit a Regiment for one year's service, under the auspices of the League.

We invite officers desirous of taking commissions in it to make application to Colonel SICKEL, at his headquarters, at

NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL,
(RACE STREET, BELOW SIXTH.)

It will be our effort to make this organization in all respects a worthy successor of the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments.

THE BOUNTIES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:—

City Bounty	$470
United States Bounty	100
Pay for one year	122
Making a cash total of (for one year)	$692

Besides clothing and subsistence furnished by the United States Government.

Recruits will be mustered as soon as received, and sent to camp singly or in squads.

Citizens liable to draft, and desirous either of volunteering or of procuring substitutes, will find in this Regiment every inducement to enter the service.

Members of the League furnishing substitutes are especially requested to send them to this Regiment.

The attention of Ward Committees is particularly called to this organization.

J. R. FRY, Chairman.

S. M. Felton,	Geo. S. Troit,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Charles Gobin,
Hierlie Wallace, M. D.,	Henry C. Lea,
James L. Claghorn,	James H. Orne,
Horace Binney, Jr.,	Joseph F. Tobias,
Morton McMichael,	N. B. Browne,
J. I. Clark Hare,	Charles S. Smith,
George H. Crosman,	Ezra Dyer, M. D.,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Wm. M. Tilghman,
George Whitney,	J. G. Fell,
Andrew Wheeler,	C. J. Maconen.

au8-12t

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS GOVERNMENT BOUNTY; also, ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Marines receive Prize Money.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock.

au5-tf C. G. McCAWLEY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing

SWORDS,
AND OTHER
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. ja5

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

TWO CHARMING BOOKS
NOW READY.

I.

THE PRIDE OF LIFE!

BY

JANE, LADY SCOTT,

Daughter-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, and author of "The Executor's Husband."

PRICE $1·50 IN PAPER; $2 IN CLOTH.

THE PRIDE OF LIFE. A Novel. By Jane, Lady Scott. We refer to the book and not to the author when we say that we have read it with pleasure. It is easy, flowing and full of incident, the characters are well drawn and distinct, and the whole is a delightful novel. The book to which it owes its name, "The Pride of Life," as it was applied to expound one of that word's many meanings (not to point a moral or adorn a tale), is applied to the more prosperous of mankind, everywhere, and more especially in the higher portion of English society.

II.

FLIRTATIONS
IN
FASHIONABLE LIFE,
BY
CATHARINE SINCLAIR,
Author of "Beatrice," "Modern Accomplishments," Etc.

PRICE $1·50 IN PAPER; $2 IN CLOTH.

The author of "Beatrice" has displayed her usual ability in this new work. It is one of those rare creations that only make their appearance at long intervals; the literary world was ready, and will not fail to leave its mark upon society, and we cordially recommend it to each of our readers as a very witty book. The tales are drawn from life, and set forth with much truth, and contain a host of fashionable customs, and instructive lessons that every one whom she wounds must thank her for. This is a new book—a new and clean book, and one which shall leave its signature upon the popular tables.

Books sent free of postage on receipt of retail price. Address, with orders,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

And they will receive prompt attention.
Send for Catalogue and Canvassers' Circular. 1t

THE PHILADELPHIA
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOK STORE
OF
J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,
No. 148 S. FOURTH STREET.

A SOLDIER OF THE CUMBERLAND. With an introduction by John S. Hart, LL.D. 75 cents.

The Rebel Victims examined by Mr. Holmes, Jr., this powerful brother of the cross, and defender of his country, will make this book a welcome volume in every true patriot's home.

A YEAR IN THE INFANT SCHOOL. By Miss Mary Howitt. $1.

This is certainly the most admirable text-book for an Infant-class teacher that has ever been published. It is entirely Angelica and unobjectionable.

BAGS OF GOLD. By A. L. O. E. 50 cents.

LIGHT AND SHADE. 81·25

An excellent book for the use of advanced classes of the Sabbath-School.

FALSELY ACCUSED. By A. L. O. E. 50 cents.

ANDY HALL, THE MISSION SCHOLAR IN THE ARMY. $1·25.

Andy Hall was written for the "Sunday School Times." It is from the gifted pen of Miss Kelly, and elevated much interest while it was making its weekly appearance in serial form.

JERRY AND HIS FRIENDS. 70 cents. An excellent book for boys.

PROGRESS; A SEQUEL TO JERRY. 85 cents.

WINNIE MALONE. 45 cents.

BARGENT'S TEMPERANCE TALES; in six volumes; 60 cents per volume. These pictures of the Temperance

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

CANDIDATES BEFORE THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

From the Tribune.

We propose a brief review of the names that will first be brought before the Chicago Convention. Our review shall be an impartial one, if only for the reason that we have no possible interest in any of the candidates named. A Democrat might be nominated whose election might not seem to us an absolute calamity; but this is so improbable, considering the character of the Convention, that we dismiss the possibility as impossible. Old party hacks, accustomed to the grooves of party machinery, can never work their wheels out of the ruts. It is absurd, expecting figs from a thorn-tree; or a good nomination, such as loyal men could join in supporting, from a collection of the old pro-slavery fossils composing the chief council of the Democratic party. We shall therefore review the candidates in artificially; and, as closely as we can, from the standpoint in which they desire to be viewed by their Democratic adherents.

General George B McClellan is the first man on the list. He relies mainly upon a feeling alleged to exist throughout the army and country, to the effect that injustice has been done to his military talents by this "imbecile and blundering Administration." General McClellan is the incarnation of hostility to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Lincoln's policy. He is an officer of blameless personal repute, and was highly thought of before the war by his brother officers—more especially by those of strong Secession affiliations. He proposes to run on the War Democratic platform, and will be bitterly opposed by the ultra "Copperhead" or "peace-at-any-price" faction.

General McClellan has received much injury among the older and abler politicians from the efforts made by certain of his less discreet friends to thrust him down the throat of the Convention, will they or nill they. This has been done by a "Mutual Admiration Association," of which the Ketchum family appear to be chief bottle-washers,—Messrs. Barlow, Marble, Belmont, and the other acknowledged friends of "Little Mac," repudiating all the outside efforts in this direction, and General McClellan himself, it is said, disapproving all such extra zealous advocacy.

Governor Horatio Seymour is the next on the list, and will appear as the special champion of the Central and Western States against the alleged dictation of the New England Puritans. He is also to be provided with a second string to his bow, as "grand rosister of the draft and of arbitrary arrests"—a character in which many of his "friends" will recognize him as a perfect master of the situation. Governor Seymour is a gentleman by birth and education, a man of old family, and possessing a large landed stake in the peace and prosperity of the country.

He is, therefore, the less to be pardoned for his sympathies, which are distinctively of the "Copperhead" type; and for his course of official action, which has heretofore mainly tended to produce estrangements between the forces of the National and State authorities. Apart from his political tenets, which we hold to be simply execrable, he is a personage who would reflect no social discredit on the requirements of the White House.

He has all the external polish on which his copartners of the Southern "chivalry" place so high a value; and probably there could be no man nominated by the Democratic party whose election would be so fatal to the advocates of progress. In the election which placed him in his present position as Governor of our State he was largely and actively aided by Mr. Thurlow Weed and all the adherents of the Weed school of politics. Whether these gentlemen would give him the same support while running against Mr. Lincoln may be considered doubtful.

Very certain it is, however, that in the Central and Western States Governor Seymour's name and antecedents would prove strong; although in the army his vote would probably fall short of that which General McClellan could command. Seymour would run as a positive man, on the platform of his duty to New England ideas and influences; while General McClellan would mainly appear as typifying a want of confidence in the present Chief Magistrate and his advisers.

Mr. Dean Richmond is understood to declare that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination; and that he is not an active candidate, either personally or through his friends, is admitted. It is thought, however, by many who should know, that if nominated he would not decline; and for our own part, it would require very clear proof indeed to make us believe that any person nominated for the Presidency, with a prospect of success, would be anxious to back out from the position. The Dean would make, beyond any doubt, a strong candidate. He is regarded as a War Democrat of very pronounced views; but as he never speaks in public, and never writes letters, he has no record to alienate from his standard the Valland gham-Wood Copperheads of his party.

In the railroad and canal system covering the face of the Union, Mr. Richmond would find active and experienced political agencies and alliances. He is the old-type railroad king of the United States; and has had so much practice and success in running the New York Central as a political machine, that there can be no telling what he would or would not do, if placed, by the nomination for the Presidency, at the head of the entire railroad and canal system of the Union. If elected President, Dean Richmond would have no personal itching for the composition of long letters or the utterance of too many speeches. His style of eloquence is brief in the extreme, and his letters never say a word more than is absolutely necessary.

General John A Dix would be the strongest candidate the Convention at Chicago could select. He is, however, much too loyal and upright an officer to hope for consideration in a tacerback giving shelter to so many snakes of the Copperhead family. Had General Dix thrown up his commission when ordered to suppress the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, had he, in other words, been guilty of open mutiny, his chances would have amounted to absolute certainty of becoming the Democratic choice.

Being a loyal officer, however, and not forgetful of his oath to obey orders, he contented himself with entering a vigorous protest against the order of suppression when first received, giving the true history of the forged proclamation in full, and announcing that he would not execute the command sent to him until further advised of the wishes of the President. The order of suppression was then repeated in a more peremptory form, and General Dix had nothing for it, but either to obey or resign. To talk of an officer's resigning when given some distasteful order is absurd, and would be an end of military discipline.

No officer's resignation is of avail until it has been duly accepted; and therefore, even had General Dix tendered his, he would none the less have had to put the orders in force. The General, however, is a soldier of the old school; and, having asserted his individual opinion by his protest, he at once and without hesitation proceeded to obey the renewed orders of those "in authority over him." Personally, General Dix is a gentleman who would do honor to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. He is one of the few surviving representatives of that elder and better type of statesmanship in which classical attainments and the perfect cultivation of the intellect were not considered derogatories from Democratic soundness. His chances, however, are not equal to his merits, and his nomination would very likely be followed by an organized "bolt" of the Peace-at-any-price faction, to be followed by an "unconditional peace" nomination.

Of the three other candidates, little need be said. Ex-President Franklin Pierce is pipe-laying in a very adroit manner, to secure General McClellan's defeat and the reversion of the McClellan strength. He professes unbounded devotion to the fortunes of "Little Mac," in the fond hope that, if McClellan be not successful, his friends will reciprocate favors, and "go solid" for the ex-President, whose residence is a synonym for "peace and concord." Some Democrats think this a very pretty stratagem, but more pretty than practicable.

Apart from the possible accession of strength to be gained in this way, ex-President Pierce is without followers or allies. As to the two remaining candidates, they may be quickly disposed of. Judge Nelson is a man of the past, now nearing his sixty-ninth year. The party will feel that it needs a younger man for the position, and one of executive experience to face the unspeakable labors devolving on our National Chief Magistrate in such a crisis. For the past forty years, Judge Nelson has been issuing judicial judgments; but performing no executive acts, nor ever assuming authority in cases of doubtful precedent.

His whole education, high as it has been, is of a character to disqualify him for the office of President; and, at his age it would be impossible to change the habits of a long life to such a degree as to enable him to discharge the duties of that office in such stormy times as these. As to Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, there is sufficient objection in his great age and the infirmities of mind and body thereon attendant. With this brief review of the candidates coming prominently before the Democratic Convention, we may safely and cheerfully remit their claims and personal availabilities to the consideration of "whom it may concern" with something of the philosophical indifference of the good woman who waited for the issue of the combat between her husband and the bear.

—King George, of Greece, during his late tour through his kingdom, requested, on his arrival at Missolonghi, to be shown Byron's tomb, and on observing its dilapidated condition, gave orders for the immediate repair of the poet's monument.

—Gordon Colby, of Boston, has given $50,000 to Waterville College, on the condition that $100,000 more shall be raised, and that a majority of the faculty shall hereafter be members of Baptist churches. About $47,000 of the $100,000 has been already secured.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ VETERAN BOUNTY-FUND COMmission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL LIBRARY street, Philadelphia.

The Commissioners are authorized to pay the extra Bounty to Veterans and Substitutes MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., to receive applications, at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL LIBRARY Street, immediately in the rear of the Post-office. Families interested will please call at that hour only.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
EDWIN GREBLE,
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL P. WOOD,
GEORGE W SIMONS.
au20-6t

☞ PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—At the request of a considerable number of members, a Special Meeting of the Press Club is hereby called, which will be held on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock, in SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER. Election of Officers, &c. C. C. WILSON, Chairman.
WM. H. FISHER, Jr., Secretary. au20-3t

☞ NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY are now open for subscriptions to its capital, at their Office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Families can hold stock in their own name.
JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 411 WALNUT STREET.
CAPITAL ..... $500,000.
Divided into 50,000 shares of $10 each.

The properties purchased by this Company are few in number, selected with care by competent persons—two hundred acres, subjected in three several tracts, and each in fee simple; 70 acres on a lease for twenty years, and sixteen acres on a perpetual lease, on which we have a well bored to the depth of one hundred and ninety feet, with a good show of oil, the work being especially prosecuted—all of these properties lying in Wood county, West Virginia, convenient and with good roads leading to the Ohio river. This region is pronounced by the oil men of Venango county as being the El Dorado of the West for oil. They are buying all the territory in that region they can get. The prospects of this Company are most flattering. Those coming in as original subscribers will have all the advantages of a new company, intelligently managed by persons unconnecting it the business.

Call at the Office, No. 411 WALNUT Street, for circulars of explanation.
JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.
au20-5t

☞ UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

CASH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 18, 1864.

Collection at San Francisco, Cal	$4391 95
Collection at Napa City, Cal	900 01
Per P. Sather & Co.:—	
Christian Commission, Peoria, Ill. per Thomas Hitchen, Treas	10,000 00
E. G. Williams & Co., Bradford, England, per Stuart & Bro	100 00
Emmerson, Bousfield & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, per Stuart & Bro., £50 sterling	242 75
PHILADELPHIA.	
FAST DAY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Fifth Baptist Church	109 15
Union Meeting of Churches at Manayunk, Philadelphia, per Wm. A. Simpson	14 00
Ebenezer Independent Church	4 21
Baptist Church, North Penn Township	3 75
GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Samuel A. Lewis, addl cont	5 00
Howard Missionary Sabbath School	50 00
Proceeds of the sale of a Tidy presented by a young lady	10 00
James Field, additional	50 00
Ladies' Christian Commission Union Methodist Episcopal Church, per Miss Mary Ann Wells, Treasurer	87 00
Ladies' Christian Commission, Salem Methodist Episcopal Church	5 00
M. P.	10 00
Brainerd Mission Sabbath School, per Henry S. Families, Treasurer	19 12
John C. Farr, additional	50 00
PENNSYLVANIA.	
FAST DAY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Beech Woods Presbyterian Church, Presbytery of Clarion, per Rev. John Gray	123 79
Church of Our Saviour, Pinkertown, Montgomery County, Pa	80 00
Grove St. E. Church, Downington, per Rev. Vaughan Reese	29 55
St. Peters' M. E. Church, Reading, per J. F. Meredith	12 00
Union Meeting at Huntingdon, per Wm. P. Orbison	33 00
Union Meeting at Allenville, per Jno. Huey Treas	50 00
GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Citizens of Ebensburg, per Jno. E. Roberts	208 01
Ladies' Christian Commission, Holmesburg	2 00
Christian Commission, Allentown, per Miss Louisa Grim	31 00
Dr. Jno. Curwin, Harrisburg	50 00
R. G. Norristown	1 00
Army Committee, Bethlehem. Per Rev. Sylvester Nolle	35 17
NEW JERSEY.	
FAST-DAY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
First and Second Reformed Dutch Churches, New Brunswick	641 45
First and Second Presbyterian Churches, New Brunswick	61 28
First Baptist Church, New Brunswick	33 42
	136 15
Per Rev. N. T. Bentley:—	
Union Collection in St. E. Church, Princeton, N. J	7 55
First Presbyterian Church, Cape Island, per Rev. John L. Hutchins	80 00
Trinity Church, Bordentown, per W. Brown.	30 00
Union Meeting, Newton, per Samuel Johnson....	74 40
Union Service at First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, per Rev. G. Nottingham	51 03
Contribution at Princeton, per J. W. Lamb, Treasurer	50 00
Collection First Presbyterian Church, Lambertville	15 70
Collection at Succasunna, per Rev. W. W. Voorhees	68 00
GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Collected by Rev. Wm. Franklin from his neighborhood and contribution, Long Branch	41 53
Ladies' Christian Commission, Presbyterian Church Princeton, per Mrs. A. Wood, Treasurer	50 00
Meeting at Norristown	320 00
Ladies' Festival, Norristown	87 21
First Presbyterian Sabbath School, Norristown	31 50
Exhibition at Morris Academy, Norristown.	33 85
Meeting at Clinton	64 00
	1,200 62
Citizens of Frenchtown, per S. D. Williams.....	124 43
Amount acknowledged in religious papers.....	3,313 49
Total	$30,209 72
Amount previously acknowledged	146,421 99
	$176,631 71

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Treasurer.

The United States Christian Commission begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional stores up to August 18, 1864:—

PHILADELPHIA.
1 parcel, Philadelphia Dairy News.
3 boxes, 1 package, Reformed Dutch Church.
1 package, Mrs. S. Young.
1 package, Mrs. D. Curran.
1 package A. B. Sloan.
1 package, Mr. Stoddart.
1 box, Third Reformed Presbyterian Church.
1 box, Ladies' Aid Society, Kensington.
6 dozen blankets, Trinity Reformed Church.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Pottsville, 1 box, Mrs. Benjamin Banks.
Allen, 1 box, Ladies' Aid Society.
Downington, 1 box, Ladies' Aid Society.
Ridgeroy, 1 box.
Aaronsburg, 1 box, Aid Society.

NEW JERSEY.
Paterson, 2 boxes, First Reformed Dutch Church.
Patterson, 4 boxes, First Presbyterian Church.
Washington, 1 box, R. W. D. Bryan.
Jamesburg, 1 box, Mrs. J. Buchanan.
Greenwich, 1 barrel, Mary C. Wilson.

A large number of boxes are acknowledged elsewhere in the religious papers.

The Commission again calls upon every Christian patriot and in their benevolence to the brave soldiers of the republic and especially to the sick and wounded. The demand for hospital stores is especially urgent, and has been largely met by the friends and auxiliaries of the cause, but in spite of our exertions the supply is comparatively exhausted. Send soon and send largely if you would relieve the suffering of those who are suffering for the nation's preservation and honor. One dozen of shirts in the Commission's depot to-day may save lives could be saved that are now lost, if they had all the stores necessary to relieve their wants. Our store house is now empty. Will not the friends of the soldier fill it before we can again appeal to them? Send stores to

GEO. H. STUART,
Christian Commission,
No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

☞ DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER to auscultate with the most perfectly effective ascent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—I, P. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operate successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.
WILLIAM CRANE, Sailor,
Residence, No. 1013 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, 20th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tadal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street,
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au1-2t

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 FIFE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 FIFE Street. le7-3m

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Rock Oil Company of Pennsylvania, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (twenty cents per share) on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the Company for July, payable on and after the 20th inst., free of State tax. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 25th.
JOHN F. GRAFF,
au20-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Virginia Oil Company" are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at the office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Call or Prospectus.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 26th.
JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.
au20-12t

☞ THE TREASURER OF THE FUND to relieve the distressed people of Chambersburg has received the following amounts since his last report, August 6:—

Amount previously reported	$11,797 85
Cash	5 00
A. H.	10 00
J. E. B.	20 00
Theodore Bliss	50 00
Isaac Starr	50 00
A. Biddle, per Joseph Patterson	100 00
Lewis T. Brown, do	25 00
James S. Moore & Co	1 00
Samuel Castner, per S. Flanagan	10 00
Cash, do	2 00
J. T. Bazley & Co., do	25 00
Cash, do	20 00
Wm. Muller & Son, do	10 00
Sidney & Co., do	25 00
Wm. T. Clyde, do	100 00
Cash, do	5 00
Cash, do	10 00
Cash, do	5 00
Workers & Mercer, do	15 00
Joseph C. Wright, do	5 00
William Marsh, do	20 00
spring Grove, Lancaster co., per M. A. Boyd,	50 00
Stephen Girard	100 00
Samuel A. Lewis, ...	20 00
Francis Garnett, ...	5 00
Mr. Acts M. Layton, Delaware	5 00
M. I.	20 00
M. A. D.	5 00
J. W. Scott & Co., ...	50 00
A ——, Paterson N. J.	5 00
A. C., Bridgeton, Mass	10 00
Mrs. A. L. Murphy, ...	5 00
Miss M. Wayne, ...	1 00
Mrs. Samuel S. White	5 00
Cash, St. Cate, 500	5 00
A Lady, ...	5 00
Charles Carney, ...	5 00
H. C. Markley, ...	5 00
The Misses A. and M. Sayre, ...	5 00
A Friend, per Miss Sayre, ...	5 00
Mrs. Wm. G. Moorhead, ...	5 00
Anonymous, Unionville, Pa., ...	5 00
J. S. Ivo Bennesille, ...	25 00
Bonsall & Mrs. E. D. Wanmaker, ...	9 75
Butler & McCarthy, ...	25 00
Wm. S. W., ...	5 00
J. Emery Stone, ...	10 00
Mrs. M. B. T.	10 00
St. James' Church, Kingsessing, per Rev. C. A. Mason, Rector	47 25
Union M. E. Church (additional), per Thomas T. Mason	1 00
Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank	100 00
40 Member of Church, Brownsville, per Upde	40 00
Myers, Kirkpatrick & Co., ...	200 00
James T. Kirkpatrick, ...	100 00
R. Kirkpatrick, ...	10 00
T. B. Kirkpatrick & Sons, ...	100 00
Joseph Howell & Co., ...	10 00
Fryckert, Lange & Co., ...	150 00
Powers & Weightman, ...	100 00
Hoorgarten & Sons, ...	100 00
Joseph B. C. & J.	50 00
John A. Brandt, ...	25 00
Thayer & Sayres, Proprietors of the United States Express, per A. G. Cattell, ...	28 70
Henry Cope, ...	50 00
Alfred Cope, ...	200 00
Thomas P. Cope, ...	100 00
P. R. Cope, ...	100 00
Shelbourne Trust Company, ...	50 00
St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa., per Rev. Thomas H. Cullen, Rector, ...	25 00
Charles A. Ortus, ...	25 00
Philip Fitzpatrick, ...	24 00
A. Whitney & sons, ...	500 00
Total, ...	$15,439 75

EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer,
No. 105 Street wharf.
Philadelphia, August 18, 1864. au19-2t

☞ OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, August 10, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at the Office of the Company, No. 324 S. THIRD Street, on or after the 20th instant, clear of State tax.

L. S. FILBERT, Treasurer.
au10-12t

☞ TRANSPORTATION OFFICE PHILAdelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1864.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, it becomes necessary that all receipts given by this Company for merchandise received for transportation should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of TWO CENTS, the expense of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipt.

All receipts taken by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees will be stamped by said Company.

CHARLES E. IDE,
Master of Transportation.
au11-12t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 17, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 5th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposes an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of the persons employed; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have advanced so far since the last fixing of prices by the Trustees, as to force the important trust committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the present prices of Gas; Therefore,

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains it; but when the consumers of Gas will generally receive an increase of wages to the extent of from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 18½ per cent. on the main article upon which we look for revenue, its necessity must be apparent, particularly as the profits of the operations of the Trust have enabled us to have realized in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our then existing contracts enabled us to purchase coal at a rate not very moderate prices; but it therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next a price of 25 cents per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax.

THOMAS S. STEWART,
Chief Engineer.
au10-16t

☞ RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for Watering Places, or the Country, is respectfully called to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THOSE PRESENT BY IT VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins

E. M. NEEDLES,

1024 CHESNUT STREET

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH street, above Sixth street.
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect. Made of the best materials, in every article of purchase, and cheapness to equal to the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
s6-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

JAMES C. FINN,
(LATE OF HOWELL & BROTHERS),
Has Removed from
No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Bolrose's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of

Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.

By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.

Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. 1y29 1m

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au19-3m

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
Jal9-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage, corner of TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—

DARK BLUE CLOTH, 54 inches or 6-4 wide, for Uniform Coats, army standard.

WOOLEN SHIRTING, army standard, to weigh five pounds, and measure 7 feet by 4 feet 8 inches (after the shrinkage), in black, 4 inches wide, to the centre).

SHELTER TENTS, 6 feet square, of linen or cotton; if cotton, to weigh not less than 7 ounces to the yard of 28 inches wide; if linen, to weigh not less than 8 ounces to the yard of 28 inches wide. Samples of at least one yard of the material proposed to be furnished must be submitted with the proposal.

DARK BLUE FLANNEL, No. 10.

WATER PROOF BLANKETS of infantry, gutta percha or vulcanized india rubber.

POUCHES for Cavalry, gutta percha or vulcanized india rubber.

Samples of the water-proof blankets for infantry and pouches for cavalry proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposal.

Army standard samples of the dark-blue coat cloth, woollen blankets, sashes, tapes, and dark-blue thread, can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must directly conform.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified as to the sufficiency and ability to secure the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the contract required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and those not strictly conforming to the requirements therein stated, will not be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
au20-5t A. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. Army

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals are invited until August 29, at 12 M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Two Thousand (2000) Barrels of Flour.

The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.

Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground, and made from wheat ground in the vicinity where manufactured, unless of a very superior quality.

All flour must be delivered in new oak barrels, hoop-lined.

Bonds and allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder, who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed, "Proposals for Flour."

au18-8t S. C. GREENE, Captain and C. S. V.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *ss:*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *GREETING:*—

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the sloop SARAH MARY, whereof —— is master, or her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo now or lately laden on board thereof, captured by the United States steamer "North Packet," under command of George W. Wood, acting volunteer lieutenant of the United States navy, monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are, therefore, charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you, on the 1st day of September next, being the first day of the next court day of this district, next after the last court day of said month, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said sloop SARAH MARY, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo of lawful goods laden on board thereof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and, as goods of their enemies or otherwise liable to confiscation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prize; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly return, or cause to be returned, this mandatory process and all things therein required, with all you shall have done in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court at Philadelphia, this eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.

au20-5t G. E. FOX, Clerk District Court.

SUBSTITUTES! SUBSTITUTES!!

SUBSTITUTES!!!

Enrolled Citizens! Enrolled Citizens!

AND PARTIES DESIROUS OF VOLUNTEERING,

Are informed that the firm of

S. H. JOSEPH & CO.

Have taken the Rooms

No. 422 WALNUT STREET,

Lately occupied by the

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE,

Where they will be pleased to furnish ALL ENS, VETERANS, or CONTRABANDS, as substitutes for ENROLLED CITIZENS, and will pay to Substitutes the highest price paid. We are also in want of volunteers, and will deal liberally with Brokers. [au13-3t

S. H. JOSEPH & CO.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have removed their place of business from No. 218 N. S. coud stre et to No. 215 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the well-known RASPBERRY SYRUP, that is manufactured in the city, all at lower prices, considering the high prices of material.

Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Do not forget the Number, 215 ARCH Street.
au15-1m

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet).—Magnificent Brussels, ⅝ wide, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 75; Tapestries (painted,) ⅝ wide, 75, 80 and 90 cents; 6-4, 2-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Car, ets $1 37½ to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Matting, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 62½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sale Depot, (formerly Stuthow's,) No. 247 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces.
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 124 S. SECOND Street.
ja26 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. BESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and above sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. le16-3m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, delicate, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and au15-1m No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
au20-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for shedding vants from one to five inches. No. 731 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au2-3m

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 230 DOCK Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively he hopes to receive a share of

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

THE SONG OF THE TRAMP.

BY CALEB LIGHTFOOT.

I.

Oh, my home is a roomy one, very,
Extending all over the town;
Palatial, capacious, and airy,
And yet it is hardly my own;
For the birds build their nests all about me,
And squirrels hop freely around—
The rich and the haughty may flout me,
But a grander one never was found.
Then a fig for the "bag"
Of the "boss" or the rag
That hangs like a flag
From my sleeve;
For you see, I'm as free
As a chip on the sea—
Should it otherwise be
I should grieve.

II.

Oh, its roof is the archway of glory;
Its curtains, the lace of the moon;
Its pictures, the gorgeous old story
Of Earth in the brightness of June.
Its carpets were wove by the fingers
Of deftest maidens—the Hours;
The breath of the damsels still lingers
All around me, enriching the flowers.
Then a fig, &c., &c.

III.

When the sunlight is leaving the meadow,
And birdlings are seeking their nest,
I tuck myself under the shadow,
And slumber as sweet as the best:
The down of the moss is my pillow,
The croon of the streamlet so bright,
And the soft, gentle sough of the willow,
Are the last ones to bid me good-night.
Then a fig, &c., &c.

IV.

When the bosom of morning is heaving
With rosy pulsations of love,
And darkness is trippingly leaving
To music from valley and grove;
With a crust and a kiss from the dimple
That's gemming the cheek of the stream,
All cheery, contented, and simple,
I pass on my way like a dream.
Then a fig, &c., &c.

WYOMING, N. Y.

POMPEII.

The discoveries which are made in the uncovering of the ruins of Pompeii increase in interest from year to year. The present system of excavation is more scientific, and the objects which are revealed to the eyes of the modern world are more carefully preserved than formerly. The excavations at Pompeii commenced as long ago as the year 1748, when a Colonel Alcubierre, who had been sent to inspect a new canal or watercourse, observed that it was constructed through ancient ruins. He obtained permission from Charles III to make some excavations, and in a few days he opened a house in Pompeii. The ruined city was then supposed to be *Stabiæ*, and it was not till nearly eight years after the discovery that it was identified as Pompeii. The continuous labors of the Neapolitan Government, from that time forward, have uncovered an extensive city, with the streets and lower stories of houses, the temples and baths, the furniture and decorations, and in many instances with the skeletons of the ancient inhabitants. Readers are familiar with the details of these strange and interesting discoveries. The more recent excavations have added greatly to the interest of Pompeii, and Mr. Giuseppi Fiorelli has achieved very important success, surpassing, in some respects, all that had been done before his appointment to the superintendence. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* lately gave a remarkable sketch of the life and career of this very learned and accomplished Italian. He was a man of great ability, a scholar, at twenty-three years of age Vice-President of the Italian convention of *savans* at Genoa, the subject of persecution by the Neapolitan Government, imprisoned his manuscripts destroyed, and himself finally reduced to earn his living by laying pavement in the streets of Naples. He was appointed Inspector of the Pompeiian excavations after the establishment of the Italian kingdom, and he has justified the appointment. By a more careful system, he has succeeded in uncovering the second story and projecting balconies of houses—a feature hitherto unknown in Pompeii. This latter portion is built of brick, supported by timbers, and the evidence thus gained shows that the narrow streets of the city were shaded from the sunshine much as oriental cities now are. This gives us a new idea of a Roman city. Pompeii was heretofore little more than a lane; scarcely with ruined walls of houses on each side. Now we can see the city as it was. The careful preservation of fragments, noting positions in which found, and observing minutest particulars enables Signor Fiorelli to restore the entire house, instead of leaving it a dilapidated ruin as heretofore. But the most remarkable discovery of Signor Fiorelli is to be mentioned. In the eruption which destroyed the city the ashes fell in some places with considerable quantities of water, forming, in fact, a mud or paste which hardened over many objects. This fact had been noticed in one or two instances, and the great show articles in the museum had been the impression of a female breast in the hardened mould.

But Fiorelli has gone further, and obtained casts of the entire body in several instances. He has found the moulds where the mud formed around the bodies of the dying Pompeiians, and pouring plaster into the hollow, he obtains a *fac simile* statue of the man or woman, just as he or she yielded to the terrible catastrophe. The eloquence of these statues surpasses all description. There were four bodies found in one street. Among them were evidently a mother and daughter. The mother died calmly, lying on her side, perhaps suffocated. The daughter yielded not so easily. She was not sixteen years old. Her limbs, restored on the plaster cast, are in an attitude of pain, her small fingers clenched in the agony of the death struggle. She had thrown a veil over her face, and bowed her head in her arms to shield her face from the blast of the fiery storm. The very fashion of her dress is perfectly shown in the cast, and there is a startling peculiarity in the exhibition of the smooth skin and rounded flesh where there are rents in her garments. There can be no criticism of such statues as these. They are the reproduction out of the distant past of the very agony of death coming on the Roman mother and her child. There is no failure in the copy. There it is—as the storm of ashes both caused and preserved it—in solid mould, the human anguish that the casting now reveals. Looking at it, one hears the very moan of the young girl as she buries her face in her arms, and yields to the terror of that awful night on Pompeii.

The other two of the four above mentioned are thus described by a writer in the Edinburgh *Review*.

"At some distance from this group lay a third woman. She appears to have been about twenty-five years of age, and to have belonged to a better class than the other two. On one of her fingers were two silver rings, and her garments were of a finer texture. Her linen head-dress, falling over her shoulders like that of a matron in a Roman statue, can still be distinguished. She had fallen on her side, overcome by the heat and gases; but a terrible struggle seems to have preceded her last agony. One arm is raised in despair; the hands are clenched convulsively. Her garments are gathered up on one side, leaving exposed a limb of beautiful shape. So perfect a mould of it has been formed by the soft and yielding mud, that the cast would seem to be taken from an exquisite work of Greek art. She had died with her little treasure, which lay scattered around her—two silver cups, a few jewels, and some dozen silver coins. Nor had she, like a good housewife, forgotten her keys, after having probably locked up her stores before seeking to escape. They were found by her side.

"The fourth cast is that of a man of the people, perhaps a common soldier. He is almost of colossal size. He lies on his back, his arms extended by his side, and his feet stretched out, as if, finding escape impossible, he had lain himself down to meet death like a brave man. His dress consisted of a short coat or jerkin and tight-fitting breeches, of some coarse stuff, perhaps leather. Heavy sandals, with soles studded with nails, are laced tightly round his ankles. On one finger is seen his iron ring. His features are strongly marked; the mouth open as in death. Some of the teeth still remain, and even part of the moustache adheres to the plaster."

—Vienna is to have a full supply of pure and wholesome water, which it has much wanted. The following gives us some idea of the plan:—An aqueduct is to start from the foot of the Semmering, and not to fall short of the stupendous aqueducts of the Romans. Three springs which rise at the foot of the pass, and furnish the coolest and purest water, are to be chosen for the purpose. Their water has been proved by chemical analysis, equal to the best drinking water, and the amount they give will suffice amply for the wants of Vienna. The aqueduct is to run at a height of two hundred and fifty feet, and to have a length of twelve or thirteen geographical miles, while the network of pipes intersecting the town, without counting the pipes of the houses themselves, is to attain a length of thirty four geographical miles. It is calculated that the whole work will take four or five years to complete, and that the cost will be sixteen million florins—one million six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

REBEL NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs in Texas.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.

We have Houston papers of the 29th of June and 1st of July, from which we make up a summary:—

In Galveston Brigadier-General Hawes is in command. The butchers there are selling beef to the families of soldiers at twenty-five cents a pound. The blockading squadron consists of twelve vessels.

A sudden rise in the Rio Grande, caused by heavy rains, carried away five hundred bales of cotton.

Confederate money in Houston is rising in value, and the people are selling their specie for Confederate notes, wherewith to pay taxes.

General Kirby Smith, on the 1st day of July, was in Houston, on his way back to Shreveport from Hempstead.

Governor Murrah, of Texas, is hard at work for the army. He has organized a field battery, and got it ready for service. He has contracted for a large number of pistols (six shooters) for the rangers. He has furnished 140,000 musket caps, and proposes to manufacture all that the army on his side of the river may need. The State has also furnished a quantity of transportation and camp equipage, and about $10,000 worth (in specie) of clothing. The State troops for the protection of the frontier, not turned over to the Confederate Government, number from six to eight thousand.

The *News* says:—"It seems to be generally understood that General Buckner is to take the place of General Taylor in East Louisiana, and a movement towards Missouri is also reported to be in preparation."

In the fight at Eagle Pass some Mexicans, it seems, came over and helped the Confederates. Whereupon the Yankee Consul at Piedras Negras—one McManus—waxed wroth, and instituted suit against the Mexicans for crossing the lines for our assistance, contrary to international law."

From orders issued by General Magruder, it appears that Brigadier-General Dayton commands the country west of the Colorado river. The sub-commanders are Colonels Pyron, Ford, and Bankhead. General Slaughter is General Magruder's chief of staff.

There seems to be some sort of an exchange arrangement made on the other side of the river. The same correspondent (from Cheneyville) says:—

Since the agreement for the exchange of prisoners, which was effected a few days ago, I am informed by Colonel Hardiman, now commanding the 2d Cavalry Division, that the enemy reported nine hundred for exchange, which included those who were captured on Mustang Island and other points in Texas last fall and winter. I have not, as yet, been able to learn any of the particulars of the exchange.

From the general tone of the papers I infer that the people of the trans-Mississippi are in a sound and healthy military, political, and financial condition, and are chiefly solicitous about events occurring on this side of the great river.

The Situation at Mobile.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE—THE CITY NOT TO BE A SECOND NEW ORLEANS—THE PROSPECT, ETC.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 15.

The mail brought us yesterday Mobile papers of the 10th, the first that have been received for some time. They give us some news of the fight on the 5th, and the state of feeling and excitement in the city. The *Register* says:—

On receipt of the news that the enemy had passed Fort Morgan, the General ordered the bell rung, according to previous notice, as a signal to the citizens that the time for completing their organizations was at hand, and that this work could no longer be delayed. It is unnecessary to say that the summons caused great excitement, but it partook of the nature of panic we were not able to discover it. Several new organizations were set on foot among the citizens, while those of the military who are here absent from their commands showed a commendable alacrity in their preparations for bearing a share in the work before them.

Among the earliest acts of the day was that of the Mayor and municipal boards, pledging the resources of the city to the commanding general, and requesting him to defend Mobile to the last extremity. These are strong words, and we doubt not the city authorities used them with a full understanding of their great import. We understand them to mean that Mobile is not to be made a second New Orleans, but that when enough shall have been done for safety, and in vain (if it must be so), the honor of the city will still remain in his hands, and that the wish of the people is that it be made a pile of ruins, an altar of sacrifice, rather than become the theatre for such disgraceful scenes as have been enacted in our sister city. If there are any who dissent from this view, who would consent to live under Yankee rule, we warn them to look to their goods and chattels—their household gods, and the only ones which their craven spirits acknowledge—for we have sounded the hearts of the real people of Mobile in vain for the last three years if it falls into the hands of the enemy otherwise than as a desolate, fire-blackened waste.

But we are persuaded better things, though we thus speak; and we do not believe it is written in the book of fate that the enemy are to tread even the ashes of Mobile, and they themselves do not expect it this time. Where is their co-operating land force? and without it, what impression can they make upon our inner line of defenses? Indeed, if the forts but hold out, an opportunity presents itself for a splendid triumph, even over their naval force, with whom it is a problem, for the solution of which we shall look with some curiosity, how they are to run back past Fort Morgan after they have burned all their coal.

Even, however, if the forts fall the powerful batteries which gird the front of our city remain to give the enemy another Fort McAllister lesson, and with this difference, that at Fort McAllister they had deep water to fight in, while here its shallowness permits only the access of their weaker craft, many of which, if they have the folly to engage the batteries seriously, will be sent to keep the *Tecumseh* company.

On that side we are safe; on the other it behooves us all, young men and old, to put our hands to the work and give our services to the commanding general, who will keep "watch against Yankee force or guile."

In conclusion, to the people of the city we can only speak in the terms of General Maury's order. It means that the city should strip for the fight and send off the non-combatants. The steamboats and railroads will carry off all non-combatants who apply, and without charge to those who cannot pay. The object is to save life and limb when the city is shelled. There is no thought of surrendering the city, nor any belief that it can be taken.

AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF MOBILE.

The following appeal appears in the papers of Mobile:—

AN APPEAL TO ALL MEN IN THIS COMMUNITY TO TAKE UP ARMS IN DEFENSE OF THEIR HOMES.—General Dabney H. Maury, commanding the District of the Gulf, has made an appeal to all men in this community to take up arms and organize themselves at once to repel the enemy, who has come again to possess himself of this harbor and city, and has assigned to Colonel A. S. Herron the duty of organizing and commanding the Louisianians and the battalion of employees; and to Colonel T. J. Judge the duty of organizing and commanding all other troops which may be organized under his call.

The undersigned accept the respective positions assigned them by this order, and urgently appeal to all men in the respective classes designated to organize at once and report with their respective organizations to the Military Court Rooms in this city. Organize into companies, and organize speedily, and report immediately.

Men of Mobile and vicinity, do not "hang fire" on this appeal.

A. S. HERRON,
THOMAS J. JUDGE,
Colonels and Judges of Military Court, Mobile.

THE PROSPECT—WILL MOBILE FALL?

So far as we can judge from the tone of the Mobile press, there seems to be no fear or despondency on the part of her citizens. The opinion there seems to be that the city yet is safe, and will be able to hold out against any attack that may be attempted. The Georgia press seem to be equally confident. A paper familiar with the defenses of Mobile, says of the situation:—

The situation looks bad enough to the superficial observer; but to one acquainted with the powerful defenses of Mobile between Fort Morgan and the city, all of which have yet to be overcome, the picture is not so dark and sombre. Immediately guarding the city, and just below its lower suburbs, we have several strong forts, constructed both upon artificial islands and along the shore. In addition to these, obstructions are driven down in the water immediately under our heaviest guns, which would be obliged to be removed before a vessel of any class could go by and appear in front of the city. We think there are many other works down the bay, of great and small proportions, which are capable of powerful resistance. If Admiral Farragut has no infantry to co-operate with his fleet the city is not in much danger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mobile *Register* says that Admiral Franklin Buchanan lost a leg by amputation, and is a prisoner.

Captain Johnson, of the *Tennessee*, is a prisoner, and unhurt.

Captain Pat Murphy, before surrendering the *Selma*, laid her alongside of Farragut's flagship and poured in her broadsides until he was captured. The iron-clad double-ender engaged her, and in the first exchange of shot the machinery of both was disabled.

The *Morgan* is safe, and there is a hope that she will reach the city.

Just before the fight began the *Red Gauntlet* steamer ran the blockade and came safely into port.

FOURTH EDITION.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FIRE IN NEW HAVEN.

More About the "Tallahassee."

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN CAIRO.

Doings of the Legislature.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FIRE IN NEW HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, August 20.—The large four-story carriage manufactory of Dunham & Booth was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building and stock is $40,000. Insurance, $15,000. M. & T. Soult, machinists, also sustained a heavy loss of stock.

RAVAGES OF THE "TALLAHASSEE."

HALIFAX, August 22.—The following is a list of the vessels destroyed by the pirate *Tallahassee*:

Ships "Atlantic," "Adriatic," and "James Littlefield."

Barques "Bay State," "Glenalvon," and "P. C. Alexander."

Brig "Billow."

Schooners "Sarah A. Boyce," "Carrie Estell," "A. Richards," "Spokane," "Lamont," "Dupont," "Henry Horne," "Howard," "Flora," "Restless," "Caroline," "North America," "Pearl," "Sarah Louisa," "Magenta," and "Josiah Osborne."

Pilot-boats "James Funk," and "William Bell."

The following vessels were bonded:—Barque "Sutlote," brig "Neri," schooners "Carroll," "R. E. Tucker," "S. B. Harris," and "Leopard."

THE PIRATE'S TENDER.

PORTLAND, Me., August 20.—The British brig *James Crow*, from Liverpool, reports that on the night of the 18th she spoke a yacht, or pilot-boat, the persons in which made earnest inquiries if we had seen a steamer with one mast, giving a full description of the *Tallahassee*. The boat was no doubt the New York pilot-boat *James Funk*, before reported as captured by the pirate *Tallahassee*.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, August 19.—The meeting held here last night for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard was largely attended, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Three companies were immediately organized, and others are forming.

Receipts of cotton for two days, 44 bales; tobacco, 41 hogsheads, from Paducah for New York. There are 1000 hogsheads of tobacco at Paducah awaiting shipment.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 20.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Clymer called up the resolution offered by himself, yesterday, relative to the officers of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Johnson called up the act regulating elections by soldiers in actual service. Passed by Committee of the Whole.

The supplement to the General Bounty bill passed a second reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 10 o'clock, and was engaged during the session in the consideration of numerous local bounty bills.

Adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Sixth Corps Reported Attacked.

OUR TROOPS FORAGE IN THE VALLEY.

BALTIMORE, August 19.—I have just arrived from Harper's Ferry. There were reports this afternoon that a portion of the 6th Corps was attacked last night; but up to the time when I left, nothing confirmatory had been received. The Rebels are said to be engaged in destroying the railroad near Winchester.

On the retreat of our army, orders were issued for the appropriation and destruction of all hay and live stock on the route; which order our cavalry saw thoroughly executed. No news from Martinsburg.

Harper's Ferry Despatch.

HARPER'S FERRY, August 19.—About three hundred prisoners arrived from the front to-day, some of them belonging to Longstreet's Corps. Several hundred head of cattle and horses, captured in the valley, have also reached this point.

The enemy do not seem inclined to accept General Sheridan's invitation to battle on ground of the latter's choosing. Meanwhile our army is so disposed as to cover the fords of the Upper Potomac and the approaches to Harper's Ferry, Snicker's, Ashby's, and Manassas Gaps, and prevent any flank movement of the enemy.

Captain Mann was killed and Captain Schneider wounded in front Royal, both of the 4th New York Cavalry.

Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The reported movement of General Sheridan in the valley is not regarded here as a retreat, but a manœuvre for an advantageous position, commanding all the avenues of approach to the Potomac river.

The topography of that part of the country is so peculiar that if Sheridan had continued his march to Strasburg the enemy might have been afforded an opportunity to get in his rear; and until the truth of the report of large reinforcements to Early's army was ascertained prudence required that General Sheridan should take a position which would enable him to meet the enemy wherever they should appear, without allowing them to get in his rear.

The reconnoissance now being made will immediately develop the position and strength of the Rebels, and enable Sheridan to move against them with entire confidence.

Winchester Despatch

WINCHESTER, Va., August 17.—Two hundred of four hundred captured prisoners arrived here to-day. They were taken by the cavalry.

A general hospital for wounded has been established at this place. All quiet in this neighborhood this morning.

FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

Further Details of the Victory.

THE NEW MOVEMENTS.

Fort Powell Blown Up.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY GENERAL CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 9, 1864.—Reports have just been received that the old flag floats over Fort Gaines, the entire garrison having surrendered to the combined forces of the army and navy, Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

By this surrender, we have captured eight hundred and eighteen prisoners of war, including forty-six commissioned officers, twenty-six guns, a large amount of ordnance stores and ammunition, and subsistence stores for a garrison of eight hundred men for twelve months.

The surrender was unconditional and complete.

Fort Powell was evacuated and dismantled on the night of the 5th instant, the garrison escaping to Cedar Point; but leaving all the guns, eighteen in number, in excellent condition for immediate service.

The Rebel steamer *Morgan* has not gone to sea, as reported, but has gone up the bay in the direction of the city.

The other Rebel gunboat (*Gaines*) has been destroyed by the Rebels themselves.

The *Tennessee* will be in complete order in a few days, and fit for duty on the right side.

A national salute will be fired on the levee at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

E. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM NAVAL HEADQUARTERS.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, No. 148 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, August 9, 1864.—Fort Gaines surrendered yesterday morning at half-past 9 o'clock to the naval and military authorities. Eight hundred prisoners on their way here.

Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up on the night of the 5th, as before stated. Grant's Pass is now open, as well as Pelican Pass. Transports are now going in and out at the bar.

Fort Morgan was invested this morning.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN'S CONDITION.

FORT GAINES, August 8, P. M.—The vessel that carried the wounded to Pensacola has returned. The fleet surgeon reports Buchanan's wound not so serious as at first supposed. His leg will probably be saved.

GENERAL GRANGER LOSES BUT ONE MAN.

The total loss thus far in General Granger's command is one man killed. Fort Gaines lost eight or ten killed by our picket firing and shelling.

CASUALTIES OF OFFICERS IN FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

The following are among the casualties in Farragut's fleet in the fight of Friday:—

Commander Melahoy, of the *Oneida*, arm shot away.

Lieutenant Prentiss, of the *Monongahela*, killed.

Master's Mate Cook, of the *Brooklyn*, killed.

Third Assistant Engineer McIlwain, of the *Hartford*, arm shot off.

Kosiro Higginbotham, of the *Hartford*, leg off, since died.

Lieutenant Adams, of the *Hartford*, side, splinter, slight.

Master's Mate Herrick, of the *Hartford*, leg, splinter.

Boatswain Dixon, of the *Hartford*, head, splinter.

There, in addition to those who went down in the *Tecumseh*, are the only officers injured in the fleet.

THE CRACKLING OF THE TORPEDOES—THEIR GREAT NUMBERS.

All the vessels report that they constantly heard the cracking of the caps on the torpedoes as they passed; but the one that blew up the *Tecumseh* was the only one that exploded. I have information that that one and several others in its vicinity were struck but a day or two before the fleet entered the harbor. It is also reported, on Rebel authority, that upwards of two hundred of these infernal machines have been sunk in the channel off Fort Morgan. The result proves their worthlessness after being a few days in the water.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES—ITS GARRISON AND GUNS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—Fort Gaines surrendered at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with eight hundred and seventy-six prisoners and fifty-five guns.

The Rebels, finding it impossible to save the gunboat *Gaines*, have destroyed her.

By some strategy the Rebel gunboat *Morgan* managed to elude the vigilance of our fleet, and has gone up to the city.

FORT MORGAN MUST SURRENDER.

Two thousand Union troops, from Pensacola, are in the rear of Fort Morgan, and it must speedily surrender.

THE PRISONERS SENT TO NEW ORLEANS.

The prisoners captured at Fort Gaines have left for New Orleans on the *Genesee*, *Sebago*, and *Bienville*. The *Genesee* and *Sebago* have arrived at Pass a l'Outre—the former with one hundred and fifty, the latter with two hundred and fifty prisoners. The *Bienville* has arrived at Southwest Pass, with the remainder of the prisoners—nearly five hundred in number.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Encouraging Desertions from the Union Armies.

SUDDEN ADMIRATION OF FOREIGNERS

Late Despatches from Atlanta.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 17th instant contains the following order, issued by the Rebel War Department, encouraging desertions from the Union army:—

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Virginia, August 16, 1864.—General Orders No. 65.—It having been represented to the War Department that there are numbers of foreigners entrapped by artifice and fraud into the military and naval service of the United States, who would gladly withdraw from further participation in the inhuman warfare waged against a people who have never given them a pretext for hostility, and that there are many inhabitants of the United States now retained in that service against their will, who are averse to aiding in the unjust war now being prosecuted against the Confederate States; and it is being also known that these men are prevented from abandoning such compulsory service by the difficulty they experience in escaping therefrom, it is ordered that all such persons coming within the lines of the Confederate armies shall be received, protected, and supplied with the means of subsistence until such of them as desire can be forwarded to the most convenient points on the border, where all facilities will be afforded them to return to their homes.

(By order) S. COOPER, A. A. General.

The following extracts are from the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 17th:—

On Monday the enemy advanced a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery on the Central or Darbytown road, and also on the Charles City road.

Their advance was impeded by our cavalry, and heavy skirmishing occurred through the day. On Tuesday, the enemy assaulted our works near White's Tavern, about six miles from this city on the Charles City road, and were repulsed with severe loss to them.

Our loss was very slight, as the men were protected by earthworks. Among our losses was General Chambliss, who was killed. Whether Grant contemplates a serious attack on Richmond from the north side of the James, or is simply endeavoring by a show of activity to prevent troops from being sent to the Valley, we do not know; but whatever his intention may be, he will meet with no better success than when on previous occasions he has measured his strength with Lee.

An official despatch received on Tuesday night, states that the enemy yesterday (Monday, the 15th) made a determined attack on our line, between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and at one time broke through, but were repulsed, and our original positions occupied.

An official despatch, received at the War Department yesterday morning, says:—"Colonel Mosehy reports that he attacked the enemy's supply train, near Berryville, on the 13th instant, captured and destroyed seventy-five loaded wagons, and secured over two hundred prisoners, including several officers, between five hundred and six hundred horses and mules; upwards of two hundred beef cattle, and many valuable stores.

"A considerable number of the enemy were killed and wounded. His loss, two killed and three wounded. There are reports also that Fitz Lee's Cavalry had defeated the enemy near Front Royal."

The *Sentinel*, in speaking of the *Tallahassee*, says she "barely sailed from a Southern port, and is one of the swiftest vessels afloat, though the Northern papers say she is slow. Whenever there is a necessity for it, Captain Wood will show the Federal cruisers that she can run as well as fight."

On Thursday last (the 16th) a duel came off between John M. Daniel, the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, and E. C. Elmore, an official in the Rebel Treasury Department. Daniel was shot through the leg. Elmore was uninjured.

THE WAR.

From the Richmond Sentinel, August 15.

Yesterday was so very warm that those who usually get up sensation rumors on Sunday kept unusually quiet.

On Thursday evening last some of our field batteries shelled, with effect, a negro camp near Deep Bottom.

On Saturday the enemy were discovered landing troops at Dutch Gap, when our gunboats and a battery near Howlett's opened upon them, which was was replied to by the Yankee monitors, and the cannonading kept up until after night. Our mortar batteries on this side of the river shelled the enemy's pontoon bridge below the Gap, at the same time.

Grant has established his lines on our right, but seems from the above to be threatening our extreme left. It may be a mere feint intended to cover another mining operation, or more likely to secure the removal of his troops undisturbed to some other point. A day or two will disclose his intention.

We have seen a letter from Maryland, written at the close of last week, concerning the statements relative to the large number of transports passing up the Potomac to Washington, loaded with troops.

Heavy columns of smoke were seen ascending in Chesterfield from an early hour in the morning yesterday until night.

The battery at Howlett's house lost six or seven killed or wounded, and the troops supporting the mortar battery lost in killed and wounded nine or ten. The enemy's loss in unknown.

We have official information that the enemy were advancing upon New Market hill, about thirteen miles below the city, yesterday morning; but from the fact that nothing has been heard from that quarter, at 8 o'clock last evening, it is presumed that the movement was not of a serious character.

The booming of cannon could be distinctly heard last evening in the direction of Dutch Gap, which was thought to be from our rams and the Yankee iron-clads firing across the neck.

It is said that Grant is attempting to cut a canal through the bend at Dutch Gap, which is not more than three hundred yards across. The cut off, if made, would shorten the distance several miles.

ATLANTA, August 12.—There is brisk skirmishing on the entire left. The batteries of Montgomery street and the East State road opened on the city at 1 o'clock this morning, and have continued to fire up to the present, striking a number of houses on McDonough street. No casualties reported.

The enemy are still massing on the left, but are making no efforts to extend their right.

ATLANTA, August 13.—The enemy, yesterday, advanced his right about one mile, at the same time extending his left a short distance; but hurriedly withdrew both this morning, from some cause as yet unknown, to the original position.

Their line officers attempted frequently, at different points along the line to-day, communication with ours. In several instances they proposed a cessation of picket firing, which was not entertained in consequence of its not coming through a proper channel.

No shells were thrown into the city during the night or to-day, with the exception of slight artillery firing in front of Bates.

Brigadier-General John C. Bowen, of Tennessee, has been temporarily promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Kennard, C. S. Artillery, has been assigned to duty as Chief of Ordnance of the Army of Tennessee.

ATLANTA, August 15.—At a late hour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets.

After a sharp skirmish they were repulsed. There was a desultory firing along the lines through the night and to-day. Not a few shells thrown into the city had scriptural quotations in Hebrew pasted on them.

A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur this evening, and moved in the direction of Cobb's Mill. A small force of infantry is reported at Decatur.

Their actions indicate another movement on our right.

Lively skirmishing is going on on our centre this evening.

Everything looks brighter and more hopeful than at any time since the siege.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY, August 20.—To the President of the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway—Sir:—Complaints having been made at this office that your Company, through its conductors upon your cars, have, in violation of the second section of the Act of Congress, passed July 17, 1862, circulated and paid as change, and in lieu of money of the United States to the passengers upon your cars, certain *tokens* in the form of small cards, it becomes my duty to inform you that the penalty attached to the offense against the law is a fine of $500, and an imprisonment of six months. Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. THAYER,
per C. GILPIN, U. S. Atty.

The law upon the subject reads as follows:—

"From and after the 1st day of August, 1862, no private corporation, banking association, firm, or individual shall make, issue, circulate, or pay any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money, or to be received in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both, at the option of the Court."

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The following important decision has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

"Manufacturers of clothing, engaged in making both custom work and ready-made clothing, are subject to five per cent. tax, as other manufacturers under Section 93. The exemption Section 94, page 56, applies only to those who are engaged *exclusively* in manufacturing custom work to order."

This decision applies particularly to tailors, boot and shoe makers, hatters, and parties making articles of dress, &c.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The surviving veterans of this regiment will return home on the 23d of this month, when they will meet with a handsome ovation at the hands of the Philadelphia Fire Department, similar to that given to Baxter's Fire Zouaves. The 23d Regiment was the first to leave Philadelphia for the three months service, and the first to leave under the first call of the President for three years men. They are one of the few Pennsylvania regiments that have their original number.

THE CASE OF MARGARET CLARK.—DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONER.—A continued hearing was had before United States Commissioner Sergeant this morning, in the case of Mrs. Margaret Clark, charged with the murder, on the high seas, of Mrs. Ward. But one other witness was examined, when no testimony being elicited to show that the accused had in any manner intended to inflict personal violence upon the deceased, she was discharged.

PASSENGER RAILWAY TOKENS.—The following notice was issued this morning by the United States District Attorney. It explains itself:—

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, August 20.—There is very little Cotton here, and it is held firmly at $1·80.

Quercitron Bark is in demand at $51 ℔ ton, at which figure 15 hhds. were sold.

The Provision Market is firm, with sales of Mess Pork at $42, Hams at 20@25c., and Lard at 22½c.

The receipts of Flour still continue light, but the market is firm, with very little doing. The sales have been limited to 800 bbls. for export at $12 ℔ bbl. for extra family, and $12·50@12·75 for fancy; the sales to the trade are making at from $9·75 for superfine up to $12·75. There is very little Rye Flour or Corn Meal here, and no sales of special note have been reported.

Wheat is in good demand, and the receipts are light, and the stock almost exhausted. The sales comprise 5000 bushels old Pennsylvania red, in lots, at $2·55 ℔ bushel; $2·65@2·68 for new do.; and $2·70 for new Southern do. We quote white at $2·80@3. Rye sells from the wharf at $1·85. There is very little Corn here, and yellow is in demand at $1·70; a sale to the extent of 8000 bushels mixed Western was effected at $1·65. New Oats are in demand at 93@93c., and old at 95@97c. Barley and Malt are quiet.

Whisky has advanced 100 bbls. resilled at $1·80; 80 bbls. Ohio at $1·82; and hhds. at $1·80.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Flour has advanced 5@10 cents; 16,000 bbls. sold: State at $10·20@10·25; Ohio, $11·60@12·25; Southern, $12·50@13. Wheat firmer; sales unimportant. Corn firmer; 80,000 bushels sold at $1·54@1·55. Beef dull. Pork firm; 10,000 bbls. Mess sold at $38·50@40. Lard firm at 22½@23c. Whisky firm.

Receipts of Flour, 10,240 barrels; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Cumberland preferred, 60½; Illinois Central Scrip, 143; Michigan Southern, 89½; New York Central, 130½; Reading, 106; Hudson River, 141; Canton, 57; Erie, 112½; One Year Certificates, 94½; Treasury Notes, 110; Five-twenty Coupons, 110; Registered 108½; Coupon 6s, 1881, Registered, 108; Gold, 237.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps:

No. 104 CHESNUT Street, and
No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

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THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—

On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 500, four " "

At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 104 CHESNUT Street, and No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. 1277-tf

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 6 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *peace*—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au8-tf

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BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

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DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the att